The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,991.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 36 0
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Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

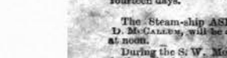
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,628 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

Leaves BOMBAY	July. 8	Leave BUSSORAH	July. 28
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Fao	Aug. 1
,, Gundur	13	,, Bushire	3
,, Muscat	15	,, Linga	8
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	19	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	21	,, Gundur	8
,, Fao	23	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Leave from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 (	2 (	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 6	0 (	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 (	0 (	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	22	15	8
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer for Marseilles, Bombay.

INDIA on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ASIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-bookof Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 18th JUNE, and the ALBIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Trieste, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for the East has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal baggage allowed: Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and *via* Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN (2,257 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain G. J. Bandy, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

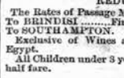
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WINES.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Wines to close an account, viz.:—

8 Cases Sparkling Burgundy.
15 ditto ditto Hock.
20 ditto ditto Morelle.
10 ditto Super Sherry.

Special attention is directed to these Wines, which are sold to close a shipment.

Further particulars respecting these may be had on application

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods Twist, &c., &c.

8 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto Grey T Cloth
10 Cases Yellow Prints
8 ditto T Red Denuity
2 ditto Nensooks.
10 ditto T Red Cambries

An Invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Mitwall, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Ess. Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystallized Fruits, Syrup Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Mussetels, Currants, Potted Meat, Pies, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausage, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushrooms, Macaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wilts and Irish Bacon, Cheddar and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, a Stable in Oak Lane for one horse and gharry

Bombay, 5th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. DAVID B. COPPEL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1871. BEHREND BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon H. C. MILLS, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same to the President of the Committee of Adjustment at Colaba.

G. C. HENRY, Bt. Lt.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 20th June 1871.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS will be glad to hear from Lieutenant JAMES LAWTIE FAGAN, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, S. M. Country, anent his Unadjusted Account.

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and Interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

JONES'S COTTON GIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY COMMENCED against any person INFRINGING the PATENT of this invention, by the manufacture or use of a BEATER of similar construction to that included in Mr. JONES'S PATENT.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager Mofussil Company, Limited,
Agent for the Patentee.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to a paragraph in the "Times of India" of this morning, under the head of Local, I beg that those concerned will not think that the FIRM of "WINDLE and NOWELL," there referred to, has had any connection with the Firm that existed for years under the NAME of NOWELL and WINDLE, which Firm CEASED to EXIST in February last, by mutual consent, and which DISSOLUTION was duly NOTIFIED in the daily Journals.

I positively deny having any connection with the above Firm, and I think this denial will be sufficient for those who may have read the para, and be misled by the same.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871. THOMAS NOWELL.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with appreciation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition	
MacDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Bevels.	
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS to the LOAN will receive FORTY PER CENT. of the amount subscribed for. Letters of Allotment will be issued on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, and the Provisional Receipts will be exchanged for a Stock Receipt on and after the 6th instant.

The Instalments can at any time be paid under discount at 6 per cent. per annum.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LINSEED OIL.—TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 3,000 Gallons of BOILED, and 1 500 Gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Linseed Oil," and which must specify the rate per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total amount of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME AS DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c, to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

Trustees.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.

Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
W liam Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

Secretary.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

BASS' PALE ALE,

Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

SUPPLIES of this fine BEER just received in capital condition

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Quarts, in original casks of 4 dozen, per dozen	5 12	6 4
Pints, in original casks of 8 dozen, ,,	3 12	4 0

Extra charge for selection and re-packing, per dozen, Quarts, As. 4; Pints, As. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs.	Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' } lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. }	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' } lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' } Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' } Do.	1 0	2 4
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOCKIN'S
PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by DAMP or ANY CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—"A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own fluid, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross and Blackwell, London, &c.; &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of BEAUNE.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

	Rs.
MONTRACHET, Vintage 1862	per doz. qts. 48
CHEVALIER MONTRACHET, Vintage 1864.	do do 42
POMMARD	do do 28
SAVIGNY	do do 25
BEAUNE	do do 18
Ditto	do pts. 10
CHABLIS, Vintage 1868	do qts. 18

SHERRY,
By BUTLER and SONS, of LONDON.
Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

GOLDEN SHERRY, extra fine quality, Green Seal	per doz.	qts.	27
PALE DRY SHERRY	ditto	do	25
AFTER DINNER SHERRY	ditto	do	20

PORT WINE,
By DIRECT IMPORTATION from OPORTO.

OLD FULL-BODIED WINE	per doz.	qts.	20

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz.	qts.	28
Ditto	do	pts.	15

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and despatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HATS AND HELMETS.
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Drab Shell Hats, Tall, best quality	8 8	19 0
Black Shell Hats,	9 0	10 0
"A Special Hat for the Rains"		
Dress Hats, best quality	12 8	14 0
Small Felt caps, singer, Harrogate, Waimea, Egerton, St. James, Beaufort, Worthing } all stiff	6 8	7 0
Stafford, Bienheim, Half stiff Comfortable Hat, adapting itself to any form }	6 8	7 8
London, High Round Crown, all stiff, best Argyll	7 0	8 0
Napier Felt	5 0	6 0
Tweed Hats, for Travellers	5 0	6 0
Scotch Caps "Strathpeffer"	5 0	6 0
White Helmets, without Indiarubber, best	14 8	16 0
Cork and Felt, fitted with Chin strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, Cork and Felt	8 8	10 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, best Felt		

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.
FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A Fresh Supply of this comfortable and absorbing material in all shades of color, cool and blackless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each / six for 37	6 8 / 0	7 8 / 42 0
Silk and Wool, Striped and thinned made, will shrunk, neat, plain and Fancy colors	each / six 52	9 0 / 0	10 0 / 58 0
Flannel Pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colors. The best quality	each / six	8 8 / 49 0	9 8 / 56 0
Spun Silk. Wove colors, perfectly fast	each / six 67	11 8 / 0	13 0 / 75 0
French printed Cambrics, fast colors, with Collars attached	six for 28	0	31 8
Long Cloth, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	six for 28	0	31 8
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six for 22	8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped Patterns	six for 22	8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts		7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS.

TRAVELLING KIT.
SPECIAL SUPPLY FOR THE RAINS.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Railway Portmanteaus, to fit under-seat, wide and flat, best Brown Leather, with strong B ass Lever Lock, a ser-	24	23 8	26 0
Overland Trunks, best Japanned Canvas, strong Brass Locks, Correct Cabin Height	26 / 30 / 33	25 0 / 28 0 / 28 0	28 0 / 31 0 / 31 0
Lavies, with right and wrong Division for Millinery, and upper Compartment	36	45 0	50 0
Hand Bags, best Black Hide, strong Tumbler Locks hued throughout with Linen		10 0	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, best White Canvas, strong Tumbler Locks, and Leather Straps		4 12 / 5 12	5 8 / 6 8
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, outside Pocket, Patent Spring Lock		6 8 / 9 0	7 8 / 10 0
Scarlet Whitney Blankets, full size, per pair		12 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

GENT'S UNDER-VESTS OR BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Real Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Fine Gauze Merino	six	24 0	27 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and Merino	six	30 0	35 0

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.
SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Merino	per doz.	15 8	17 8
Fancy Stripes	per doz.	15 8	18 0
Ribbed, plain color	per doz.	16 0	18 0
Superfine Fancy Stripes	per doz.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Brown Cotton		11 0	12 8
Plain Colors		12 8	14 0
Fancy Stripes		14 0	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes		16 0	18 0
Superfine do.		18 0	20 0

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.
USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Brown Cotton, Bathing Drawers		2 0	2 4
Fancy Stripes, per pair		2 0	2 4
Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers		4 8	5 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS.

NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Small made	Ollivier	1 12	2 0
Sailors' Knots	Jules Favre	2 6	2 12
Spring Fastening	Promenade	2 8	3 0
	Argyll	2 12	3 4
Large made	Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	2 4
Sailors' Knots	Stroi or	2 6	2 12
Spring

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and quiet. New French Loan quoted at 3 per cent. premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	687½
2,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
15,326	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
20,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	£9.10.7	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	£3.10.7	do.	Do. ...	...
...	£100	£100	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	£9.15.4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	2,705
3,000	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	...	Mazagon Land	950
4,000	4,000	1,462	Nil	Fort Canning	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	985
3000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	289
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,100
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,040
800	2,500	all	350 p.a.	Oriental	2,690
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,180
200	2,500	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
254	1,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	950
154	12,000	11,000	2 ann.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
800	1,000	11,200	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
701	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	600
350	1,500	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	2,000	all	Nil.	Fort Imdie Press Co	3,500
154	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
304	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,670
708	1,000	6,000	...	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	100	25	25 p.a.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	575
178	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
154	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co.	1,000
108	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
2,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Bl'dg's Co.	58
300	2,400	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co.	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	8 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	20
99	19 ...	Do. China	1
200	2 Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	7 May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bellary.

Healy, Veterinary Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 4.

Butler, Captain, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 1st July, 1871.

Thursday is to be considered the holiday for the ensuing week.

The Weekly Committee for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President—A Captain H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.

Members, { One Subaltern 49th Regiment. One Subaltern 83rd Regiment.

Agreeably to instructions received from Division Head Quarters, Officers Commanding Corps in this Brigade will in future submit all applications for higher standard from the officers under their command at the same time, and not one by one.

Attention is called to G. O. C. No. 866 of the 9th November 1867.

Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments are requested to furnish their weekly conservance reports to the Brigade Office before 10 A.M. each Monday.

The Senior Barrack Master P. C. will inspect the barracks and furniture in charge of regiments and depots as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, 49th Regiment at 6 30 A.M., Hospital afterwards.

On Wednesday, 5th instant, 56th Regiment at 6-30 A.M., Hospital afterwards.

On Thursday, 6th instant, two barracks occupied by 56th Regiment at Wanowrie at 6-30 A.M., General Depot and Hospital afterwards.

On Friday, 7th instant, Native Infantry Lines at 7 A.M.

Officers Commanding Companies and medical officers will attend the inspections.

Corps of this Brigade have permission to fire ball and blank ammunition during the current month.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolams & Cow bdls; Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. £1 3s. 0d. £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton; Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers		£5 10s. 0d. to £8 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing ships	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale. Rs. 550 to 570 per chest Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Morning Light; Penang (s)	Chaston; Smart	Liverpool. Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.

Ship Quorn, Patching, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Don (s), 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Cashmere, 1 case cutlery, 2 cases cochineal, &c, F M Esse & Co.

Prince Oscar, 5 casks ink, J Soden.

British Consul, 2 cases cartridges, J Melville.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 3 cases sherry and 1 case sauterne, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 25 case sulphuric acid, E A Cadar.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Canton, 25 cases rum, P Framjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Novello Fallas, 25 hhds & 15 casks brandy, N A & Sons.

FROM SUEZ.

Surat (s), 24 cases American tobacco, J Sawoo & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Erimnta, 30 bales cotton, H Manickram; 200 bales cotton, George S King & Co.

Charles Bal, 200 bales cotton, Kunhler, Freiswerck, & Co; 1,550 bundles coir yarn, T Dawjee; 67 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 3,000 bundles gall, M Moosanee; 200 bales cotton T Doongersee; 48 bales cotton, J Futtayehund, 6 bales cotton.

Stornoway, 50 bales wool, D Canjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 34 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 21 bales cotton, J Gooculdass; 49 bales cotton, K Soonderdass.

Princess Alexandria, 350 bales cotton, Knorp & Co.

Flying Venus, 309 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir, & Co.

8 spls, 309 bags linseed, C S Nader Shaw; 39 bales cotton, N Kissowjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nonpareil, 4,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Mooltan (s), 50 bales cotton, M Vizboocundass.

City of Tanjore, 91 bales cotton, R Calooram.

Bride, 100 bales cotton, R Calooram.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s), 41 bundles and 39 pieces elephant teeth, B Vullybhoy

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 12 chests Malwa opium, F Ameejee; 15 chests Malwa opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 24 chests Malwa opium, C Ebram; 19 chests Malwa opium, R Habibbhoy; 80 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co; 46 chests Malwa opium, R Eduljee; 25 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 13 chests Malwa opium, J Pestbhoy; 11 chests Malwa opium, R Allabdinbhoy; 7 chests Malwa opium, R Buldow; 19 chests Malwa opium, S Dowlutrum; 14 chests Malwa opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, B Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 4 chests Malwa opium, J Ramjee; 17 chests Malwa opium, D C Tata; 4 chests Malwa opium, G Coonjlall; 2½ chests Malwa opium, B Balchund; 8 chests Malwa opium, E D Lungda.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 74 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 9 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 2 chests M opium M Jugnath; 8 chests M opium, N Gunesdass; 19 chests M opium, P Chimonrum; 14 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 9 chests M opium, C Dulcharam; 24 chests M opium, T Sewamull; 32 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 8 chests M opium, H Surdarmull; 10 chests M opium, M Nursingdass; 6 chests M opium, B Balchund.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date		Mail closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	July 11	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 15	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 8	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	,, 5	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 5	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several ranch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	...	July	... 11	Saturday	...	October	... 7
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	...	do	... 14
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	...	do	... 21
Do	...	August	... 1	Do	...	do	... 28
Do	...	do	... 8	Do	...	November	... 4
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	...	do	... 11
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	...	do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 29	Do	...	do	... 25
Do	...	September	... 5	Do	...	December	... 2
Do	...	do	... 12	Do	...	do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 19	Do	...	do	... 16
Saturday	...	do	... 30	Do	...	do	... 23
				Do	...	do	... 30

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
Alexandra Press Co. ... With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
Apollo Press Co. ... With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ... 10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy ... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PIGOT—July 1st, at Dublin, of inflammation of the lungs, John E. Pigot, Esq., barrister-at-law.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLANCHETT—July 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Blanchett, of a son.

NICHOLSON—June 25th, at Campbellpore, Punjbab, the wife of Captain Stuart Nicholson, R. H. A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIME—PALMER—June 28 h, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, John Sime, Esq., B.A., Principal of the Delhi College, to Ann Metcalfe, daughter of Major General Henry Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

CUMBERLAND—June 28th, at Nynee Tal, R. F. W. Cumberland, late Captain, H. M.'s 70th Foot.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871.

THE *Friend of India* has been praying lately for a foreign policy on the Affghan frontier; and, now that it has got its wish, we trust it feels satisfied. Lord Mayo has certainly abandoned the attitude with which he was reproached, of a mere looker-on at the struggle for power waged by his friend Shere Ali with a rebellious son, and has now plunged into the troubled waters of Afghan politics. Whether the change is for the better or not, we will ask our readers to judge. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India has sent us a telegram stating that on the 6th of June, a week after news had been received at Simla of the capture of Herat, the Viceroy wrote to Ameer Shere Ali strongly urging reconciliation with Yakoob Khan. "On receipt of Lord Mayo's letter the Ameer at once wrote to his son, offering him forgiveness, and inviting him to Cabul." Yakoob Khan started on the 9th instant, according to the telegram—but there must be some mistake in this date—"to seek reconciliation. He advanced nine marches, and halted for a safe conduct," and the Ameer has since sent one of his chiefs to reassure Yakoob and bring him to Cabul. Another piece of intelligence given in the same telegram is that the chiefs who still stood by Shere Ali are now turning against one another, in their anxiety no doubt to make good terms with the victor; for the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, Feramorz Khan, was murdered in his tent on the 16th instant, and the army suspect Aslum Khan, who has since the assassination been arrested and sent under escort to Candahar. All these wearisome records of intrigues, treacheries, battles, murders, and reconciliations without number, would have no interest but for the light they throw on the results of Lord Mayo's foreign policy. No Afghan can be relied upon as a friend or an enemy for six months together; and it seems to be time and money thrown away to try to secure by promises or gifts the alliance of such a race of false and turbulent warriors.

Look at the ridiculous positions in which two Viceroys have been placed by their anxiety to gain some kind of influence at Cabul. Lord Lawrence played a waiting game, holding out this bait to rebellion and civil war, that the English Government would recognize as Ameer whichever chief got possession of Cabul. The consequence was, that he found himself under the humiliating necessity of recognizing Shere Ali as Ameer, after having once fairly given him up and recognized his brother. Lord Mayo, seeing the absurdity of this policy of, not "masterly inactivity," but impotent meddlesomeness, boldly declared himself the staunch friend of Ameer Shere Ali, whom he invited to India and loaded with presents of money and guns. The Ameer went back to Cabul, very proud of his English friends. Now, his son has risen in arms against him, and taken one of his principal towns; "the thanes fly from" him, and his power is slipping out of his hands. In his despair he writes to his good friend Lord Mayo, who had taught him to believe that his maintenance on the throne of Cabul was a matter of some consequence to the English Government. Surely, he thought, if my own people desert me, the ruler of British India, who treated me a year ago as if my alliance were the one thing needful to the security of the north-western frontier of his dominions, will either send troops to my aid, or let me have a fresh supply of money wherewith to buy back the allegiance of the insurgent sirdars. But what was the generous answer he received? Lord Mayo, having once speculated largely on the chances of Shere Ali's success in ruling the Afghans, and burnt his fingers severely, was not inclined to throw good money after bad—as the saying is—by again assisting a Sovereign whose throne is so lamentably insecure. He therefore wrote to the Ameer recommending him to make terms with his rebellious son. If M. Vambery, a trustworthy authority on such points, be correct in stating that Yakoob Khan is a bitter enemy of the English name and influence, and that he revolted at the head of the national party of Afghanistan, which was disgusted at Shere Ali's journey into India to secure our friendship, it is obvious that Lord Mayo's policy has done serious mischief. The Viceroy either went too far a year ago, or he has not gone far enough now. Knowing, as he ought to have known, the state of parties in Cabul, he should not have taken Shere Ali up at all unless he was prepared to help him against his enemies. By his recent letter, Lord Mayo has opened the way for a reconciliation between father and son on the common ground of hostility to the English, for the Ameer will henceforth hate us worse than if he had never received any favours from us. Unless we are willing to go to war to back up our allies—and public opinion at home will not sanction such an adventurous policy,—decidedly our best course is to refuse to patronize any of the Afghan pretenders and to leave them to fight out their quarrels among themselves.

WE do not know if it is necessary for Indian journalists to consider themselves bound by the rule that the press ought to make no comments on the merits of the Tichborne case till the trial is at an end; but, to be on the safe side, we shall assume that it is better for us not to express an opinion, lest anyone should telegraph it home, and so give the minds of the jurymen a fatal bias on one side or the other. Freedom of criticism on the conduct of the Judge who is trying the case is, however, subject to no such restriction; and we must say that readers of the evidence cannot help sympathizing with the badgered plaintiff in the protest the unhappy man made against the manner in which Chief Justice Bovill assisted the Solicitor General to worry him during his cross-examination. The Judge certainly can have had no intention of acting unfairly; but one can readily understand how a not very bright witness, giving evidence in a case vitally affecting his character and fortune, must have been driven nearly mad by a course of questioning in which Sir W. Bovill showed a preternatural sagacity in detecting trifling or fancied inaccuracies that might make one suppose he was the original of the little judge in the famous trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Nor is this all. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article which we reprint this morning, calls attention to the astounding breach, not merely of etiquette, but of the code of honour of the English Bench, committed by Chief Justice Bovill in introducing the subject of the trial at which he is the presiding Judge into a speech delivered at a Lord Mayor's banquet. We do not remember any incident of our time so likely to damage the reputation of the Judicial Bench in the eyes of the people of England. But, according to a writer in *Vanity Fair*, Sir William Bovill's conduct even in his own Court is open to grave reproach. What is to be thought of a Judge who allows his wife to sit by him on the Bench and help him to administer justice? This is carrying the theory of woman's rights far beyond even the limits fixed by Mr. Mill. Yet this is, it seems, what actually happens in the Court of Common Pleas—"One of our superior Courts of Law has become a Raree Show, under the joint management of Sir William and Lady Bovill. It is true, upon my word. Just exert your private interest and get a place on the Bench, and you will see a sight that will first astonish, then both amuse and disgust you. It is, in truth, extremely indecent. I don't mean indecent with that kind of indecency that horrifies the Lord Chamberlain, and sets him moralising and exhorting, but indecent in a sense that revolts anyone who has any reverence for the attributes of the Crown, or any care for high functions being fulfilled with dignity. . . . . You will see, to your infinite suprise, that the Judge on the Bench has a Back that would do credit to the head of an Irish faction-fighter. The 'Back' is headed, you will observe, by his wife, Lady Bovill—who coaches the Lord Chief Justice in his geography, looking out places on the map for him, when he desires to bother the jury and the bar by explaining what they know much better than he does, and acts as a sort of fugleman, by gestures, expressive of opinion, at particular crises in the case—Lady Bovill herself being supported by her own special 'crowd,' whose arrival she welcomes, and who are marshalled into the places reserved for them by officers of the High Court of Justice." Is it possible to imagine anything more scandalous? The truth is, judges and leading counsel at home have fallen into the bad habit of looking at the sensational cases in which they are engaged as stage-plays, in which each one of them is put on his mettle so to act his part as to give the highest possible gratification to the growing appetite of men and women of the upper and middle classes for unwholesome intellectual stimulants. Delicate and fastidious ladies religiously sit on the Bench or in the gallery day after day, listening without a blush to revelations which far surpass in gross indecency anything written in *Reynolds's* newspaper to pander to the tastes of wretches who have the impudence to think they are good as the people above them; and a great trial is a spectacle that society eagerly competes for the privilege of being present at, because a Court of Justice is still supposed to be a little more respectable than the Alhambra, while it is undoubtedly less insipid than a fashionable church or a garden party. It is fortunate for the claimant in the Tichborne case that the jury are the real judges. He himself, says the writer in *Vanity Fair*, "if he is, as alleged, a clever impostor, has the art of concealing his cleverness beyond any man I can remember;" but "never did so patient, so sensible, and so concientious a jury do justice to a case."

WE are glad to hear that Mr. J. R. Manning has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

WE do not know whether it is intended to hold the adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices in the principal or the Durbar room of the Town Hall to-day. The larger room will hold more people; but it is a very bad room for hearing speeches in. Whichever room be chosen, we hope that some attempt will be made to reserve a portion of it for the sole use of the Justices. Serious discussion becomes impossible when men who want to make speeches have to stand on their legs for three mortal hours in the midst of a crowd of excited and perspiring rate-payers. Why should there not be a bar placed half way down the room for the public to sit or stand behind? There would of course be no objection to admitting within the bar the ladies who, it is said, wish to be present. As Mr. Scoble will be in the chair, we may expect to have the debate finished to-day, for the chairman is sufficiently familiar with the rules of public business to compel speakers who would like to be discursive to stick to the point.

ALL sorts of electioneering arts are being made use of to influence the voting at the Bench meeting to-day. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has been appealed to by two hundred ratepayers (names not given) to vote with Mr. Forbes; and the trusty two, or five, thousand convenient persons who say ditto to Mr. Thackursee Mooljee have sent in a respectful petition to a like effect to the Bench of Justices. We fancy the best course any Justice can adopt who is canvassed for a vote by partisans on either side is to take counsel of his conscience, and do what that tells him is best for the interests of the town.

THE Brahmo Somaj has opened an evening theological class in Calcutta.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Hazareebagh on Friday morning, and was to stay at the latter place for two days.

FLOODS are chronicled from all points in the Punjab and the North-West. The Sutlej, the Markunda, the Guggur, and the Ganges all engage the attention of provincial correspondents.

THE Act for imposing duties on certain of the non agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay received the assent of the Governor-General on the 8th June.

ON Monday last a native boat and the E. I. R. Company's ferry steamer came into collision on the Hooghly. The weaker, of course, came to grief, four out of the eight passengers which it contained being drowned, as also were three of the boat's crew.

THE Government lately invited the zemindars of Burdwan to purchase medicines at cost price for distribution to the sick poor in their estates. Of the twenty-four gentlemen written to, one accepted the offer, twelve declined it, and eleven took no notice of it.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTIALLA is about to establish, at the expense of the State, hospitals at all stations within his dominions in which district nazims hold their courts. For the carrying out of this purpose His Highness has called for reports from his Secretariat as to the expenses and working of hospitals under the Government of India.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" says—The officers of the Abyssinian expedition will be glad to hear Capt. von Rodolitch, the Austrian Military Attaché, is now well in Paris. He was arrested near Vincennes, and brought before the infamous Paschal Grousset, but was liberated at once, as it was the cue of the Commune to be very civil to foreigners. Paschal Grousset was notorious for his dependence on a certain class of 'ladies' in Paris, and was much the same type of man as the Jew editor of our London "Pore Duchene," which is as bad, as the "Globe" observes, as any of the vile periodicals which have worked such ruin in Paris."

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" states that Colonel V. Baker and several other 'enterprising' officers were in the French capital during the conflict, but it is needless to say a man does not see much of street fighting under ordinary circumstances, and there was little to be learned of the art of war except in the study of the outer approaches, which were clever, and in the attack on Montmartre, which was well done and daring. We cannot get any very clear account of what the so-called petroleum shells really were, but hear that sabots of wood or leather were put on the base of ordinary shells and filled with petroleum. Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Ranelagh, Hon. Mr. Charteris, Lord R. L. Gower, Capt. Stracey, &c., have visited the ruins."

FROM the following, which we take from the Lahore paper, the "cold water cure" would appear to be very effective in cases of sunstroke:—"On one of the very hot days we had recently, no fewer then *nine* men were struck down by sunstroke in the Lahore Central Jail. They were all quite insensible and only able to breathe in that thick stertorous way peculiar to the ailment. The superintendent, Dr. Lethbridge, had them laid out in a row on the cool floor of the hospital, and there watered them copiously and continuously for *five hours* by means of bheesties with mussucks, before much improvement was perceptible. Every man recovered, and it is to be noted as a circumstance of considerable importance that although all the cases were of the most serious kind the simple remedy of a continuous and long continued supply of cool water was at last efficient. The remedy, continued only for half an hour, and perhaps interrupted every time the mussuck was empty, would evidently have been of no avail. We commend the account to the attention of all travellers, and indeed of every one liable to be exposed to the heat of the sun."

THE Lahore paper says the inconvenience which arises from the accommodation for European and native witnesses attending the Chief Court is becoming past endurance. "During the trial of a divorce case in chambers last month, the numerous European witnesses had to accommodate themselves the best way they could in the verandah of the Court in the midst of intense heat. The native suitors and witnesses hang out, the majority of them, under the trees. This is rural and perhaps suited to their tastes, but when a heavy down-pour of rain or hail comes on, they naturally look for some better shelter than the open under the 'leafy boughs.' During the trial on Thursday last, four or five European prisoners and two natives were brought up from the jail as witnesses. There was no spare room in which the former could be placed and guarded. So there was nothing for it but to assign to them and their guard the room of the Registrar of the Chief Court. There was something *infra dig* about this, and other arrangements should be made as quickly as possible to remedy these defects."

THE "Levant Herald" of the 24th of May intimates that up to that date the Porte knew nothing of the rumoured visit of the Khedive to Constantinople. His Highness's "personal explanations" on the subject of the isthmus forts and other military preparations would appear, therefore, to be indefinitely postponed. On the other hand, the Turkish troops in Yemen, although the Arabs have been quelled, are to remain on the shores of the Red Sea, "ready for any contingency." The "Turquie" makes no secret of its desire to see the expedition turned against Egypt, and it is now stirring up the Porte to resume the direct sovereignty of the Musulman provinces of the Empire. The Bey of Tunis, it is pointed out, has gone so far as to repudiate the obligation of consulting the Turkish Government as to his foreign relations. He sends special envoys to the different Courts, and treats with them directly as if an independent ruler. Moreover, he squanders the revenues of the province, and overloads the people with taxes. Again, the Khedive is once more showing symptoms of restiveness. He is supposed to be planning fortifications along the Suez Canal, and laying in large stores of torpedoes at Alexandria and elsewhere. Further, he is accused of having, in defiance of the Sultan's last firman, contracted two fresh loans, and increased the taxes. The "unity of Islam" is, in the opinion of the "Turquie," the only remedy for dangerous movements of this kind. The hour for palliatives and half-measures has now passed. "The Yemen expedition," it adds, "has come very opportunely to facilitate the execution of an idea which is in the hearts of all Mussulmans. We have already in our Asiatic provinces a compact little army which has won its spurs. Nothing can prevent its entering Egypt whenever the Khedive shall attempt to overstep the limits laid down for him by the last firman of his Sovereign and master. The question of the unity of Islam would then be naturally opened, and no one could prevent Turkey from solving it according to the modern principles which have served as a basis for the reconstruction of Italy and Germany."

THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE following petition has been forwarded to us for publication:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Worshipful Bench of Justices of Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

The humble petition of the rate-payers of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners have already presented two petitions to your Worshipful Bench in the month of November last, complaining of the extravagance that now prevails in the municipal administration of this city.

That your petitioners, however, regret to see that no steps were taken by your Worshipful Bench to do anything in the matter, and to free the poor inhabitants from the burden imposed upon them by the unnecessarily large and extravagant expenses that are now a matter of general complaint throughout the length and breadth of the Island.

That your petitioners thereupon have addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, copy of which is herewith sent for your perusal, but as the subject is now being brought before your Worshipful Body by Mr. J. A. Forbes, your petitioners again take the liberty to address your Worships.

That your petitioners therefore pray and beg to state that the propositions brought forward by Mr. Forbes for your consideration meet with our approval, and that we hope they will be carried out, in which case the object aimed at by your petitioners in their several petitions will be obtained.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Sd.) MOOLJEE THAKURSEY,
and about two thousand others.

Bombay, 4th July 1871.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLISH AMBASSADORS ABROAD.

THE KING OF ITALY IN ROME.

LONDON, 3RD JULY.

Lord Bloomfield, late Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, has been succeeded by Sir A. Buchanan, whose successor at St. Petersburg will be Lord Loftus. Mr. Odo Russell has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin.

The Sanitary Commission in London has communicated with the Board of Trade, with a view to prevent the traffic in spurious tea.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the second quarter of the year amounted to £16,875,000.

The elections at Paris yesterday passed off quietly. The results are not yet known.

General Ladmirault has been appointed Governor of Paris.

ROME, 2ND JULY.

The King arrived here to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm.

LONDON, 3RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera 7 3/16d.

New Rentes 4½ premium.

The sum of £134,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay mail of the 7th ultimo was delivered in London on the 1st instant.

Arrivals—Sir Walter Scott and Lorne.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

FATAL AFFRAY AT BANGALORE.

MADRAS, 4TH JULY, 1-10 P.M.

Two officers of the 21st Fusiliers, Frere and Lambert by name, have been shot in a serious affray at Bangalore with the family of the Manager of the Judicial Commissioner's office.

[There are no officers named Frere or Lambert on the regimental staff of the 21st Fusiliers, as given in the Madras Army List of 31st March last. Perhaps the men shot are non-commissioned officers. The manager of the Judicial Commissioner's office is probably an Eurasian.—ED. *B.G.*]

BHOW SCINDHIA.

WE learn from Baroda that Bhow Scindhia, Dewan to the late Khunderao Gaekwar, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by H. H. Mulharao, and his property, consisting of cash and jewelry of the aggregate value of about four lacks of rupees, has been confiscated. His house was sold by public auction, and it realised about Rs. 10,000.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, 1,909 tons, and 450 h. p., Captain A. Coleman will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut. the Hon E. T. Gifford and Mrs. Agnes Palles.

For Suez—Mrs. Paroll and Mr. de Salh.

BOMBAY.

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS will meet to-morrow morning at Holkar's bridge.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested to state that the attendance of the gentlemen of the Special Jury is required at the Court-house at ten o'clock this morning.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—A quantity of opium was seized by the police on Monday from a cart in the Fort. The opium has been detained by the Commissioner of Customs for enquiry.

MAHARAJA

THE LATE Mr. JOHN E. PIGOT.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, on taking his seat in the Second Division Court, observed that, previously to entering upon the business of the day, he wished, on behalf of himself and of the other Judges of the High Court, to express their deep sympathy with the Bar in the loss which it had sustained in the death of Mr. John Edward Pigot, the said intelligence of which event had, within the last two days, reached Bombay by telegram. The late Mr. Pigot, his Lordship said, was an accomplished lawyer and scholar, and for several years had been one of the brightest ornaments of the Bombay Bar. The high principles, unswerving honour, and invariable courtesy which ever characterised Mr. Pigot, had endeared his memory to the Bench and Bar alike, by both he was deservedly held in the highest esteem and regard. His nobility of character rendered him a worthy example to all who might enter the profession.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.

DEV NAIK WULLUD SHYAM NAIK AND OTHERS vs. KULLAPA BIN PURDANEE AND OTHERS.

This action was instituted by plaintiffs, who alleged that they were Wutundar Mahars of Bedkehal, and entitled to Balloota hucs, but defendants refused to pay them, and hence the action.

The defendants contended that they had never paid the hucs claimed; that they were Koombhars and did not pay hucs as ryots; that they gave certain jars twice a year, and also at marriages, the result of their own labours. They only got ten maunds of jowaree in 1867, and six maunds in 1868, nor was it customary to give clothes when cattle died; it was usual to give 1½ seers of grain, but then the skin must be returned.

Mr. Shaw, District Judge of Belgaum, who tried the case, gave the following decision:—This claim is brought by certain Mahars of the village of Bedkehal against certain Koombhars for loss of Balloota hucs and *wan pan*. But the causes of action against respondents are not the same. Lukshmon is sued for *wan pan*, the others for hucs. Nor are the Koombhars sued as caste men or village Balooteedars, only some members of the Koombhar family are sued; and therefore on the authority of Calcutta Weekly Reporter, vol. 8., page 65, Baboo Motee Lal et Alli vs. Rance et Alli, the lower Court should have rejected the plaint; for which reasons the Court dismisses the appeal of Dev Naik et Alli, with all costs upon appellants.

Against the above decision an appeal was filed in the High Court, on the grounds that it was contrary to law, in that the lower Court held that the suit as instituted was not maintainable, whereas it was maintainable; and the lower Court had improperly rejected the claim.

Mr. Justice Lloyd, in giving decision, said—A preliminary objection has been raised to the hearing of this appeal, on the ground that under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1844 no action lay for the recovery of such hucs as are the subject-matter of the present suit, and with reference to this the real question for consideration appears to be, whether or no the said huc can be held to be a tax upon a trade or profession. The preamble to the abovementioned Act runs thus:—"An Act for abolishing town duties and mookaut, and all taxes upon trades and professions within the Presidency of Bombay;" and the Act itself is contained in the following words:—"It is hereby enacted that from the 1st day of October 1844 all town duties, kuzah veerse, mohturfae, and ballootee taxes, and cesses of every kind on trades or professions under whatsoever name levied within the Presidency of Bombay, and not forming a part of the land revenue shall be abolished."

One of the points urged against the hearing of this appeal was that the particular huc in dispute was directly referred to under the head of Ballootee taxes, but it was contended on the other side that these taxes had no reference to any hucs paid to the Ballootedars of a village by the cultivators, but were in fact the taxes which the Government formerly imposed upon the Ballootedars themselves. In support of this proposition reference is made to certain reported cases of the late Sudur Dewanee Adawlut, viz., Special Appeal No. 1,489 of the 29th September 1849, page 8, Bellasis' Reports; Special Appeal No. 3,507 of the 28th September, 1850, page 34, part 1, Morris's Reports; and Special Appeal No. 3,336 of the 23rd September 1854, page 224, vol. 1, Morris's Reports, in which it was held that Act XIX. of 1844 did not apply to Ballootedars claiming the allowances due to them from the villagers, but to the taxes formerly levied by Government on these allowances, and our attention is asked to the definition of the terms Ballootee-puttee and Mohturfa—apparently synonymous terms in Wilson's Glossary, which certainly seem to bear out the interpretation to be found in the above mentioned reports. For the respondent it is urged that legislation would have been unnecessary had it been alone intended to abolish the taxes levied by Government on Ballootedars; and a judgment of this Court in Special Appeal No. 447 of 1863, vide page 75, volume 2 of the Reports, is quoted, where it was held that "the language of Act XIX. of 1844 is too large to bear the construction that it abolished the duties, taxes, and cesses levied by Government only." With regard to the above it is we think sufficient to say that the *quid pro quo* received by the village Ballootedars from the cultivator portion of their community can in no sense of the term be called a *tax upon trades or professions*. To hold, therefore, that Act XIX. of 1844 is no bar to the institution of this suit is in no way militated with the principle laid down in the last judgment quoted, viz., that where the said Act abolishes a particular duty or tax it is immaterial whether the right to collect the same is vested in Government or in some private person. Consequently we are of opinion that no objection exists in law to the hearing of this appeal. No doubt it would appear at first sight that the then Mr. Justice Couch in the second para. of his judgment (just alluded to) at page 86 put a very broad interpretation on the scope of Act XIX. of 1844, but it seems to us that when he says the subsequent words of that Act appeared to him "to have been used with the intention of providing for any tax which possibly might not come within the words which had been before used," he must be taken to have alluded to any tax "on trades or professions;" and even if it be assumed that he intended to include a demand similar to that which is now under consideration, we would observe that bearing in mind the character of the huc in dispute before the Court then, the opinion expressed was at most an *obiter dictum*, which it would not be incumbent on us to accept unchallenged. With regard to the point taken in special appeal, we consider that the Judge was not justified in dismissing the appeal on a technical objection, none having been taken to the hearing of the suit in the original Court or in appeal, and there being nothing on the face of the proceedings to warrant the Appellate Court in refusing to hear and decide the appeal against the decision of the Court of first instance which adjudicated the case on its merits. We reverse the decree of the lower Court, and return the case for retrial. Costs to follow final judgment.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt.—Michael Morton was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Khodabux Bhadurkhan. The prosecutor was a labourer residing at the Gundamara station of the G. I. P. Railway, on this side of Nursingpore. He went to the prisoner's house three or or four months ago to ask for his pay. Prisoner's clerk was also there. It appeared that a theft had been committed in prisoner's house, and suspecting the prosecutor, prisoner, on hearing what the clerk told him, got up, caught prosecutor by the hair of his head, beat him with his clenched fist, and kicked him in the right side. After some blows had been given, prosecutor became insensible and was removed to the hospital, where we was detained twenty days for treatment.

Prisoner put in a statement in his defence, admitting that he struck prosecutor two or three blows, and stating extenuating circumstances.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of causing simple hurt.

The prisoner said he had already been in gaol three months.

The Judge said he thought this was one of those cases for an assault which the magistrate might have disposed of up-country instead of sending it down here. It was quite an unnecessary proceeding to have sent down the prisoner, and the result had been that prisoner had already been in gaol three months. That would have been about the punishment which the magistrate would have inflicted, and his Lordship did not think further punishment was required. Prisoner was, therefore, ordered to remain in custody till the rising of the Court and to be then discharged. His Lordship gave prisoner a piece of advice, not to be hasty in his temper, because he might find himself in a worse position than the present, and not to take the law into his own hands, which, his Lordship feared, Europeans were more inclined to do here than in their own country.

Cheating and Forgery.—Abdool Hoosein Jewabhoy, a Bora, was charged with attempting to cheat by personation, with abetment by offering a gratification to a public servant, with abetment of criminal breach of trust, and forgery for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, solicitor to the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson briefly stated the facts of the case. The prosecutor, Abdool Hoosein Sunsoodeen, was the chief moonim in Bombay of the firm of Tyabally Cumroodeen, which had its head office in Nagpore and branch firms at Jubbulpore, Bombay, and other places. The prosecutor was the only person in Bombay authorised to sign for the firm. Early in April last, Tyabally Cumroodeen had certain hoondees to take up in Bombay; and on the 6th April, the moonim in Bombay received a telegram from Jubbulpore in respect of the hoondees. On the 10th April, the mucoadum of the parcel delivery department of the G. I. P. Railway Company brought him a parcel from Jubbulpore. The moonim signed a receipt for it and took the contents, which were two currency notes for Rs. 1,100 and a letter of advice. In consequence of a statement made to him by the mucoadum, he put pieces of waste paper and some wheat grains in the parcel, covered it up, resealed it, and delivered it to the mucoadum at the railway station. It appears that, on the preceding day the prisoners had been to the mucoadum and asked him for a parcel addressed to Tyabally Cumroodeen's firm at Bombay, offering the mucoadum Rs. 200 as a reward if the parcel was given him. The next day, in pursuant of arrangements made with the police, the mucoadum and two policemen in disguise drove to the native town in a cart containing railway parcels which were to be distributed to different parties. The prisoner met the mucoadum near the Crawford Markets, and gave him Rs. 100, promising to give him a like sum in the evening. The mucoadum then made over to prisoner the parcel addressed to Tyabally Cumroodeen. Prisoner took the parcel and gave a receipt for it, when the policemen in disguise arrested him on the spot. The receipt was of course a forgery, as prisoner signed it "for Tyabjee Cumroodeen by Abdool Hoosein Sunsoodeen."

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which Mr. Inverarity addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the prisoner, contending that his client was simply acting in the employ of another man.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury convicted the prisoner.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoner's offence was one which was easily committed, but difficult to detect. In consideration of his previous good character, he was sentenced only to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Nose Cutting.—Raghoo Mahadeo was charged with having, on the 13th April last, voluntarily caused hurt to Baya, woman, by cutting her nose with a razor. There had been a quarrel that day between the prosecutrix and her sister, the prisoner's wife, because the latter was jealous of the former. They lived in the same place. Late that night prosecutrix was awakened by feeling her nose cut, and on looking up, she saw by a light, which was burning in the room, the prisoner with a razor in his hand. As soon as prosecutrix awoke and saw him, he ran away, throwing down the razor as he left. Some neighbours and a police constable then came into the room. Prisoner was soon after arrested by the police.

The jury retired for consultation and returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for six months.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE KURRACHEE MURDER CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions before Sir Charles Sargent on Wednesday last, James Walker, Alfred Harrington, and Jeremiah Harvey, privates in the 66th Regiment stationed at Kurrachee, were charged with the murder of one Meea Bassiah, committed at Kurrachee on the 11th March last. It will be recollected that the prisoners were acquitted by a Special Jury. They were again placed at the bar on Monday, charged with robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Meea Bassiah, with theft of two lambs, and with abetment of theft.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, with Mr. Ferguson, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Farran defended the prisoners.

ARGUMENT ON A POINT OF LAW.

Mr. Farran, before the case was taken into hand, drew His Lordship's attention to the form of the charges, and particularly the first, which charged the first and second prisoners with robbery and stated that they caused violence to the person of Meea Bassiah. Now, Mr. Farran had nothing to say as to the second prisoner, but with regard to the first it was to be remembered that the jury had acquitted him of the charge of murder, and, therefore, he was certainly excluded from the present charge.

The Judge—There was no finding that violence was not used. There was no finding of the jury that no hurt was caused to the deceased.

Mr. Farran—The prisoner was also charged with doing a rash and negligent act, of which the jury acquitted him.

The Judge—But there was no finding as to causing hurt.

Mr. Farran referred to a case decided in England, and argued that the acquittal was an answer to any allegation of violence against the prisoner Walker.

Mr. Scoble said there was a difference between the law of England and the law of India, and the case referred to by his learned friend did not apply here. This was an entirely separate offence, and not burglary, which was the offence in that case, and which in England was treated as a felony punishable with death.

The Judge—The sole question in maintaining the law laid down is, whether he (prisoner) could have been convicted at the last trial of voluntarily causing grievous hurt?

Mr. Scoble said the prisoner could not have been convicted of that offence. The charges were confined to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There was no charge of causing hurt or using criminal force.

Mr. Farran said he would reply by repeating the question raised by His Lordship, Could the prisoner in the former trial have been convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt? The learned counsel apprehended that he could have been, for, as death ensued from the injury inflicted, the lesser offence merged in the greater.

The learned Judge remarked he did not think the question turned upon the result. To make it culpable homicide the act must be causing an injury which the accused knows is likely to cause death; the other is causing an injury which the accused knows is likely to cause hurt only; and this was the difference between the two offences. It was a matter of opinion with the jury as to which of the offences the accused was guilty of; and one jury might come to a different conclusion from another. His Lordship was, therefore, of opinion that the finding of the jury in the last trial was in no way an answer to the charge of voluntarily causing hurt, which was the charge in this case.

THE TRIAL.

The trial thereupon proceeded.

Mr. Scoble briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The three prisoners were charged before another jury a few days ago with having committed or abetted the commission of the murder of an individual, but were acquitted. His Lordship had told the jury, and the learned counsel would also tell them, that the opinion of the twelve men, who tried the case the other day, should not in any way influence their own opinion in the present case. The prisoners belonged to H. M.'s 66th Regiment, which was stationed at Kurrachee; and on the 11th March last, they obtained leave to go to Muggur Peer at Kurrachee to a picnic. They were the only European soldiers who had got leave to go that day to the place mentioned. They went in a public conveyance drawn by three horses, and they had three native postilions with them. On their return from Muggur Peer, they found a flock of sheep grazing near the Commissariat slaughter-yard, and the carriage was stopped and two lambs were carried from the flock into the carriage, which then drove off. The owner of the lambs raised an alarm, and a number of men followed the carriage, the deceased Meea Bassiah being the foremost. They called out to the drivers to stop; the carriage was stopped; and the first and second prisoners got out. The second prisoner thereupon struck the deceased a blow with his fist, which knocked him down, and as soon as he got up again, the first struck him a blow with some sharp instrument in the right side. The prisoners got back into the carriage, which then drove off furiously. The pursuit was taken up by another set of men, who kept the carriage in sight all the time, and got up to it as soon as the prisoners got out of it at the owner's stables. Now, said the learned counsel, there is a provision in the Penal Code, that if a person engages with others in a robbery, and if, in the commission of it, hurt ensues, then the persons concerned in the former offence are jointly responsible for abetment of the latter. Now the native drivers would also have been included in the charge, but being natives of Sind, and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, they had to be tried at Kurrachee. It was no part of the learned counsel's duty to call them as witnesses; they had been summoned as witnesses for the defence, and his learned friend may call them if he likes. With these observations, the Advocate General proceeded to call the witnesses for the prosecution.

The evidence was nearly to the same effect as that given in the former trial, which we have already published.

Mr. Farran, for the prisoners, said that the course taken by the prosecution, in putting the third prisoner into the dock was unfair both to the prisoners and to the jury. He (the third prisoner) was sitting in the carriage all the time; he took no part in what occurred; and having been an eye-witness of all that took place, he would have given the true facts of the prisoners' case. In keeping back his evidence, the prosecution denied the jury the chance of satisfying their minds as to what had really taken place. That was fair neither to the prisoners nor to the jury. He ought to have been made a witness; but, said the learned counsel, the prosecution feared that if he were examined as a witness, and the jury believed him, the prosecution would break down, or that at least their story would be contradicted. The learned counsel asked the jury to bear two points in their minds—1st, whether a theft was committed or not? and, 2ndly, whether the hurt was caused in carrying away and for the purpose of retaining possession of the property? The learned counsel commented at some length upon the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution and upon certain discrepancies therein; and called one witness for the defence.

Balloo Bhicka, one of the natives who were in the carriage with the prisoners, said he got ten annas from the prisoners to purchase a lamb. He paid the money to the shepherds and bought a lamb. One of the soldiers bought and paid for another lamb. Both were put into the carriage, and they then drove off.

In cross-examination, witness said he was now a prisoner. He was tried at Kurrachee for stealing the lamb, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

Mr. Scoble, in reply, remarked in reference to the complaint made by his learned friend, that he did not call the third prisoner as a witness, because he believed that if he did so, he should have been grievously neglecting his duty by allowing a guilty man to escape the consequences of a serious offence. Ever since he had the honor of being Advocate General, he believed he never gave occasion for a complaint of unfairness towards a prisoner, nor did he think any of his predecessors did, and his learned friend, in the complaint he made, had been merely indulging in an *ad captandum* appeal to the jury. Mr. Scoble further addressed the jury on the main features of the case for the prosecution, laying stress upon the points in the evidence which told against the prisoners.

The Judge summed up the evidence at some length, after which the jury retired for consultation, and returning into Court after half an hour, delivered a verdict of "not guilty" for all the prisoners. They were accordingly discharged.

VERSES IN SEARCH OF THEIR FATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers be good enough to inform me to what blest author the following exquisite passage belongs?

INQUIRER.

"What'er is excellent in art proceeds
From labour and endurance. Deep the oak
Must sink in stubborn earth, its roots obscure,
That hopes to lift its branches to the skies;
Gold cannot gold appear until man's toil
Discloses wide the mountain's hidden ribs;
And digs the dusky ore, and breaks, and grinds
Its gritty parts, and laves in limpid streams
With oft-repeated toil."

THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The time has at last arrived when Municipal matters have really engaged the attention of the public; and it now remains to be seen what the result will be. There are three parties engaged in the contest—the Conservatives, Radicals, and Liberals—or the supporters and opposers of the present system, and a go-between party who would split the difference and compromise matters. Captain Hancock may be called the able leader of this party, and I confess, from the clear and manly way in which he spoke on Friday last, he must have converted many to his way of thinking; at least every thoughtful man must have asked himself the question—whether the re-introduction of a system or systems which had been tried from time to time with various modifications since the year 1845, and condemned, is likely to prove the best system for this city at the present time; and having asked himself the question, I am sure he will pause ere he makes a clean sweep of the present, when nothing better is tendered for his acceptance. According to the old plan, there was divided authority, divided responsibility, and, as a consequence, the greatest difficulty of attaching blame to any one. For however ready a person may be to admit an act that would insure praise, he'd be slow to admit one that would entail either punishment or censure. In this respect the old system was lamentably defective. The author of a meritorious act was easily known, the author of a negligent one never, so that the public, not being able to obtain redress or attach blame to any one in particular, determined on having one responsible executive head to whom they could look for everything. This head was placed, financially, under the sole control of the Bench of Justices, but this body not deeming themselves in a position to exercise that rigid control or supervision which they thought necessary, being perhaps too numerous, selected from amongst their number a committee of lynx-eyed gentlemen—the Finance Committee—who were to do so for them, and prevent or report the least attempt on the part of the Commissioner to spend a six-pence without their sanction. Besides this, the Commisioner had to prepare annually an estimate of expenditure, or Budget, for the ensuing year, which, after being scrutinised and commented upon by this Committee, was submitted to the Bench for sanction; and not until such sanction was obtained was the Commissioner empowered to spend the money. Now, surely, any ordinary mortal would suppose that this triple check, including the Controller's, would effectually guard against all unauthorised expenditure: yet the opposers of the present system—Mr. Forbes and his party—insist that it does not, and, in order to rouse the indignation of the ratepayers to the highest possible pitch, tells them that the Commisioner has, in the course of six years, expended no less a sum than two millions three hundred and twenty thousand pounds, without being able to show anything for it!!! I believe Mr. Forbes to be actuated by the highest possible motive in making this statement—a regard for the poor ratepayers—but at the same time it is singularly inaccurate; and nothing inaccurate should be suffered to pass unnoticed on an occasion like this, when all Bombay are on the tiptoe of excitement. To attempt to refute it by arguments would be sheer waste of time, as every road, tree, and market, on the island is a living permanent refutation of it. The first part of it is sensational and puerile in the extreme. For who amongst us individually that has not in the course of a few years expended a large sum of money in the aggregate without being able to show very much for it now, proportionately less perhaps than the Municipality can show. Again, Mr. Forbes dwelt upon the folly of the Panwell Brick Factory, and denounced the workshops as an "expensive hobby," better proofs than which he could not have afforded of his innocence of the purpose of the one or the utility of the other. It does not seem to have occurred to him that at the time the factory was established there was the very greatest difficulty in getting good bricks at a reasonable price; that the drainage scheme which was then, and, if I am rightly informed, is still in contemplation, demanded that there should be a large stock of bricks on hand, so that the moment the scheme was sanctioned it might be executed with all possible speed; that those bricks should be of the very best clay and properly burnt; and that these several ends could only be attained by having such a factory. I may add, moreover, as a proof of the excellence of these bricks that they were largely sought by intending builders, capitalists, and others, and Rs. 35 and 40 per thousand offered for them when they could obtain bricks in the market for less than half this amount. Those new iron cylinder night-soil carts which remove the ordure of the island without compelling occupants to flee their houses, tradesmen their calling, and dealers their shops, together with the road-steamers which will shortly render the heavy item—"feed and keep of cattle"—a thing of the past, steam-rollers, &c., are the work of the institution which Mr. Forbes denounces as an "expensive hobby" though he must feel, on reflection, that it is essential to the efficient working of the Municipality.

The Engineer's Department also came in for a fair share of criticism; and perhaps it was well; but how a man can be got who will do the work for Rs. 300 a month I am at a loss to conceive. The present Executive Engineer gets Rs. 2,000 a month, and his Deputy Rs. 900, so that if Mr. Forbes could only furnish the Municipality with a person combining the qualifications of both these gentlemen, besides being, what he admires so much, a *thorough practical man*, he would certainly merit the title of public benefactor: but the question is, *can* Mr. Forbes get such a man? I have never yet met one, and I'm sure he'd be a phenomenon in Bombay. Perhaps it would have been well if Mr. Forbes had asked, whilst on this subject, why it was that Captain Tulloch was brought all the way from Madras to fill the appointment when there were other engineers in Bombay equally competent, who would have been only too glad to accept the post. The question, of course, is only one of preference; but still I think there should be some good and valid reason for setting aside the claims of so many excellent Bombay engineers and giving the place to an outsider; for I feel confident the Bombay Government, if interrogated on the subject, could say, with the mother of Brassidas, that they "hath many a worthier son than he."

It was further stated that since the Controller controlled nothing, a very efficient man, a first class man in fact, could be got for half the present Controller's pay; but if this be so, I think he might be got for even less. Of course, I infer that since the Controller controls nothing, there is nothing for him to control, in which case a very small salary indeed would suffice. But is this actually the case? I think not. The present yearly income of the Municipality is Rs. 35,00,000 or thereabouts, and the Controller, I presume, has to see that this sum or any part thereof be applied in the way, and to the extent sanctioned by the Bench; and though this is easily said, it is not so easily done. The accounts of the Municipality are so complicated, their payments so numerous and varied, that none but a well-trained, clear-headed man could manage them; and such a man, I believe, cannot be got for a trifle. I believe the accountants of both the railways get Rs. 1,500 a month each. The Controller of Municipal accounts gets no more, his work is much the same, so wherefore complain. Reduce the labor and responsibility, and then, of course, the salary will admit of reduction; but so long as these remain what they are, and have been, I scarcely think it would be fair to reduce the Pay—besides, a cheap accountant is never a reliable one.

The conservancy of Bombay also engaged Mr. Forbes' attention; and very properly so. He remarked that there was a slight improvement in this respect—though at an enormous cost—since Act II. of 1865 came into force; but that there was still room for further improvement. It is to be regretted, however, that he hadn't time to enlarge upon this subject and point out the utter absurdity of paying men Rs. 2,000 a month for doing nothing but looking after a gang of sweepers. For this, I positively assert, is the only work in that department, and I assert, moreover, that the greater part of this is performed by Mr. Brunton. Let us hope, however, that the time is at hand when dreamy speculation, bombast, and tall talk will be consigned to their true instinctive sphere, and genuine ability alone engaged and rewarded. Let us have no more of that sickening cant about "*germs of disease, hygiene, sanitation*," and such like cloaks for ignorance; but let us have one who knows the value of these terms, and will apply them only where necessary, and when required. Above all, one who will not abuse them, and convert the noble profession of medicine into a jest. However sanguine about this, notwithstanding the fact that the several officers of the Municipality have been re-appointed for another term, subject to any changes that may be made in the law. The Justices, at least those I have consulted on the subject, are of one mind respecting the absurdity of continuing any longer a Corono-Health Officer on a monthly salary of Rs. 2,375, when the Act itself, by which they are for the present bound, provides only for a *Consulting* Officer of Health on a monthly salary of Rs. 500. This matter rests wholly with the Justices, irrespective of any contemplated changes in the Act, and it is to be hoped they will not let it pass. The Act says that the Commissioner shall not receive less than Rs. 3,000 a month, and he gets this—*and no more*. That the Executive Engineer shall receive Rs. 2,000, which he gets—*and no more*. That the Controller shall receive Rs. 1,500, which he gets—*and no more*. That the *Consulting* Officer of Health shall receive Rs. 500, which he gets—*and one thousand five hundred besides*—for doing what God only knows; in addition to which he receives Rs. 375 for being Coroner. The duties of this latter post occupy the greater part of the few hours he devotes to business; and this is precisely what might be expected from the fact of the appointment being a Government one, for under Government there are no sinecures. I have no doubt the days of Municipal sinecures are also at an end.

Lastly, I feel it my duty to speak even still more earnestly, were it possible, on the subject of appointing a Secretary on Rs. 1,500 a month in lieu of the present Municipal Commissioner. The mistake is a fatal one; and I am astounded beyond expression to think that such an idea should have originated with so cautious and astute a gentleman as Mr. Forbes. He could never have considered the following facts ere he determined to propose the abolition of the post of Commissioner and the substitution of a Secretary:—

1. That the Bench is a huge unwieldy body, composed for the most part of men who, except fitfully, take little or no interest in Municipal affairs.

2. That the attendance of the same Justices at two consecutive meetings was, and is, a thing never to be depended upon.

3. That, as a rule, they shirked the duty, for the performance of which they were appointed Justices, whenever it interfered with either their own business or pleasure.

4. That nothing but marked indifference to Municipal affairs has characterised the behaviour of the majority.

5. That there has frequently been found the very greatest difficulty in getting a sufficient number together to vote at quarterly meetings, though such meetings were regularly advertised for a week.

6. That in the face of such apathy and indifference, a bold and independent action on the part of the Commissioner became a *necessary* consequence, and that to postpone the expenditure of money or the execution of important work till the sanction of the capricious Bench, which, I may say, up to within the past week has had little existence except in name, was obtained, might be the means of bringing disaster upon the city and its inhabitants.

Had Mr. Forbes considered and reflected upon these, I question very much whether he would have been so ready to propose a Secretary and Town Council in lieu of the present system. And what guarantee have we that the proposed Town Council will perform their duty a whit better than the Justices, or that they will not lapse into a state of torpidity even more profound than the worshipful Bench the moment the present excitement has subsided? What *guarantee* have we, I repeat, that this will not be the case? None, none whatever; so that it behoves those who are privileged to vote to ponder well the facts and say whether of the two—the Commissioner or the Bench—the latter is not the more culpable? I don't for a moment say that certain changes are not necessary and that they will not be effected, but whatever change may be made, I maintain that the substitution of a Secretary for the present Commissioner, who has every nook and corner of the island at his finger's ends, and is thoroughly conversant with Municipal affairs in all their details would be a mistake of the first magnitude, and such, as, I feel sure, no well-wisher of this city will vote for. If, however, you allow yourselves to be carried away by sensational accounts of extravagant expenditure, the obligation of certain solemn oaths which, up to last week, never occasioned you the least uneasiness, and vote the dismissal, for it is nothing else, of the man who converted your city from being a roadless—marketless—den of filth, with cholera lurking in every corner, and small-pox at every door, into a clean and elegant city, replete with every public comfort—if I say, in the face of these undoubted facts you can still vote his dismissal, I say you incur a charge of the basest ingratitude, and your victim can well afford to await your verdict—and *despise* it—or should he feel poetically inclined, he might take leave of you thus—

"The thorns which I have reap'd are of the tree
I planted—they have torn me—and I bleed:
I should have known what fruit would
Spring from such a seed."

JOHN R. BROWNE, M.D.

3rd July.

[We print this able letter, as the writer puts his name to it; but, with reference to the paragraph about Dr. Hewett, we think it right to mention that Dr. Browne was at one time engaged in the Municipal office, and that he is not personally on good terms with Dr. Hewett. There is a good deal of truth, nevertheless, in what he says about the coolness of the Health Department. —Ed., *B. G.*]

STUD SALES.

(*Pioneer.*)

The periodical sale of studbred horses has now become a regular institution on this side of India, but the character of the auctions are retrograding season after season. Notwithstanding the demand for horses, buyers seem more chary every time of giving high prices, and the absurdity of the thing is, that the good and bad fetch very nearly the same money. Why is this? In the first place there is the explanation that these horses are all known, to have been rejected for the Government service for some cause or another, and as reasons are not stated in the programme of sale, it is always more or less like buying "a pig in a poke." It may be said why not take a veterinary surgeon down and examine them? This of course can be done, but then the horses are not allowed to be trotted out, and few judges of a horse would like to declare him sound if they were not allowed the opportunity of seeing him moving. The men sent in charge of these horses are not certainly selected for their guilelessness, of which numberless illustrations might be given. A gentleman had been looking over a colt, good-looking but of an unsaleable disposition, so that it was not an easy thing to examine his feet. Turning to the sergeant in charge he asked, has he good feet? The reply came of course, "excellent; he is as sound as a bell." The horse was bought at the sale, and when examined was found to have a most severe canker in one of his fore feet, for which, it was afterwards discovered, he had been cast out of the stud. Again, at a late sale the officer in charge was grumbling at the prices the horses were realizing, and turning round to a well-known cavalry officer who was buying for his regiment, asked him,—"Why don't you bid for that one?" pointing to the horse then under the hammer; the reply being, "What! buy that brute with a ring bone as big as your head." This reply seemed to stump the stud officer, and he seemed to think it hard lines that other people could see these things as well as himself. Another too common practise at these sales is as follows:—One of the men in charge gets commission to buy a horse, or a pair of horses, for some friend, and when any one else comes to look at them they are endowed with every vice on the face of the earth; one is a crib-biter, another vicious, another a roarer, and so on, yet you will see these very horses quietly bid for by the sergeant or some of his chums. At a sale some time ago a mare was sold which the sergeant declared beforehand had been cast for not bearing healthy foals, and that she was vicious, yet when the mare was put up for sale he declared her perfectly quiet, and that she had never bred at all. It would, in the opinion of many competent judges, pay Government well to declare before the sale what each horse was sold for, and, so to speak, give a term of guarantee to the truth of the cause of rejection—not of course to be liable for any further unsoundness or defect that might afterwards be found out. Under the present system any horses that are really sound are picked up by those in the secret, or to whom the wink has been tipped by those behind the scenes, and when there is so little opportunity of having a proper veterinary examination few care to venture. Were horses declared *sound*, and merely sold for being undersized, or too light for military work, they would, well bred as they are, fetch high prices as ladies' horses, or pairs for light traps: and even those sold for *unsoundness* would sell nearly as well as they do now if men knew what they were buying. Another cause of disgust is the exaggerated advertisements inserted by those acting as auctioneers—"A batch specially selected for the Calcutta market," "a number of handsome hacks and carriage pairs," "several good chargers," and such like, on the strength of which men attend the sales from a distance, and when they see how they have been sold, on finding a lot of weedy screws, or used up mares, vow they will never be tempted to go to the expense of attending such another. Morality in horse dealing is considered out of place, but does immorality pay? Perhaps "honesty might be the best policy" for a change. If Government would obtain good prices at their stud sales, let them try the experiment of openly stating the cause of rejection in the case of each animal. Confidence would be restored and possibly prices improve.

SIMLA.

On 20th June the *Pioneer's* correspondent writes from Simla:—

The almost incessant rain we have had latterly has been sufficient, one would think, to have caused *gaiety* to hide its diminished head; nothing of the kind, my good sir—on the contrary it flourishes blithely under the circumstances. Balls and rumours of balls are the observance and gossip of the day. One to-night at the Assembly Rooms. To-morrow night Lady Temple gives a *cotillon* party at Goldstein's. Invitations are out for a ball next Friday, given by the station to Lord and Lady Mayo—a slight acknowledgment of their Excellencies' continuous hospitality at Peterhoff. It was in contemplation at first to invite their noble guests to a *fete champêtre* at Annandale, but the weather for out-door amusements having been for some time past so exceedingly unfavourable the idea was abandoned, and the ball next week substituted. The Racket Court is to be transformed into a supper room on the occasion, and the 85th Band, it is said, is coming up from Subathu. The ball will consequently be on a very grand scale.

THE LANDSLIP AT SIMLA.

The sudden death of the four Italian musicians from the fall of a landslip at Simla, which we announced on Friday, seems, naturally enough, to have excited a deep sensation there. The Italian band was so well known and so popular. They played so well and were so modest and grateful in their manners, and we may add so reasonable in their charges. So far as we can collect from the many and rather discrepant accounts we have received, five Italian youths and their father were coming up the lower road into the station—the four youngest in a bullock cart, the eldest and the father walking in front. Just as they came under Prospect Point, an immense mass of earth and rock fell directly on the cart, crushing the four poor creatures within to an instantaneous death, and breaking the driver's leg. The bullocks were uninjured, as were the father and eldest brother, whose misery at the catastrophe which they almost witnessed may be imagined. It so happened that Lord Mayo, accompanied by Captain Grant, A.D.C., were on Prospect Hill at the time, and hearing the crash hurried to the scene of the misfortune, and assisted to extricate the bodies of the victims.—*Pioneer.*

THE BENGAL THISTLE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

The Bengali Baboo begins to assert himself. He has found his stereoscopic double at last. He has lit upon a European nationality with which he is modestly content to compare himself in his relations of merit to the other peoples of India. The Bengalees are the Scotch of India.

It would be difficult to find a nationality in Europe that would distantly approach the Bengali type. A first cast would be towards the Jew of Malta or the Greek of Pera, or say the Cretan who has preserved intact his speciality from the days of Saint Paul to the present time, but none of these would enjoy the comparison. The publican in the times of Pilate would have been a more likely subject, but he was a downtrodden, contaminated instrument of a despotic Government and has been improved off the earth under civilization and law. We certainly never should have thought of the Scotch, nor do we think there is one of that gallant nation who would thank us for so unnatural a selection.

It may please the Bengali readers of the *Indian Mirror* to be told "the Bengalees are the Scotch of India," that "there is no race in India that will keep pace with the Bengalee," that "not all the education which Colleges can give will make the Rajpoot the Pathan or the Jat the equal of the Bengalee in mental power and stamina," but it would be wiser and kinder to let him know the honest truth—that he is as inferior in intellect and natural capacity to these races as he is in manliness, encourage, generosity, and religion. The most hysterical Baboo that ever ate beefsteak and drank pale ale will not venture to felicitate himself on the possession of these latter qualities, and we have daily evidence of a corresponding superiority of the more vigorous races in all those forms of intellectual progress in which the Bengalees have foolishly been allowed to persuade themselves and people who ought to know better, that they are eminently proficient. Nearly a century of costly education has evoked in the Bengali nothing superior to intense but shortlived exercise of memory, and unlimited powers of imitation. The Punjab has yet been only twenty years under English rule, and education is yet in its infancy both here and in the North West, but in each country we have daily proof that education is doing a great work, that the ploughing is subsoil, and that the soil itself is healthy and rich. Our education here, as in Bengal, has begun with the lower orders of society, but surely and successfully will the great families grapple with the inferiority which they feel must otherwise be theirs, and the college at Ajmere is one means by which a genuine aristocracy may educate itself into a wholesome counterpoise to "the mischievous brood of Calcutta Baboo-dom."

INDIAN ITEMS.

Lady Napier.—We are glad to hear that the change from Wellington to Ootacamund has proved most beneficial to Lady Napier's health, and that with the exception of a slight cold, her Ladyship is now very well.—*Madras Mail.*

The rains have been heavy generally over the Punjab. At Hooshiarpore very heavy rain fell, and the flood came suddenly down the sandy nullah, besides the city, sweeping away a man and two boys before they could escape. Their bodies were found four miles down the nullah.

Leaky Barracks.—The *Mofussilite* is informed that some of the barracks in Umballa are in a leaky condition. During the recent rains the water penetrated the roofs, rendering the situation of the soldier very uncomfortable. In a sanatory point of view the barracks should be looked to, else rheumatism, coughs, colds, and other ailments are likely to ensue.

From Kussowlie we hear that the rains have been excessive. Even before the monsoon set in about the 22nd June, the rain and storms from the north-west were unusual and excessive. Now the rain is still falling and the hills which usually at this season look parched and dry, are bright with the beautiful verdure of their accustomed August dress.

Rain in the Punjab.—The rains appear to have set in in earnest in the Punjab. In the Umballa district the dowufall has been particularly heavy, and the railway embankment has suffered considerably. Part has been altogether washed away, yesterday the traffic was stopped. Even the local trains between Lahore and Umritsar did not run, and the town country dak with all our papers has not yet reached us. It was stated yesterday that a pier of the Gugger Bridge had given way, but the report was not confirmed. This morning, however, it is definitely stated that the bridge on this side of Shahdra has given way and that a mile of telegraph posts has been washed

cade formed at that point fell the burning remains of four houses. The Rue Vaugirard was another important communication to be blocked. The Luxembourg, the barrack in the Rue de Tournon and the Odéon Theatre were to be burnt. By so doing, the Panthéon, a citadel of the Commune, would be covered. Attempts were made to execute this design, but without success, and in their disappointment the *Fusees* blew up the powder magazines situated in the old orchard between the Palace and the Observatory. The explosion was formidable, but it did not do the mischief that was expected; the streets remained open, and the army continued its advance. It had nearly reached the limits of Paris on that side of the river. The Panthéon might delay it, but the Panthéon once taken, the troops could gain the Jardin des Plantes, and passing the Seine would turn the insurgents' rear, and enclose within an armed grasp the last remains of the insurrection. The *Fusees* having failed at this point to set fire to the scientific monuments and the schools which abound in that Quarter, the fire of Fort Bicêtre, which still remained in the hands of the insurgents, was opened upon them, and petroleum bombs were thrown into those buildings. Everywhere in that district are to be seen traces of these incendiary projectiles, the cupola of the Panthéon alone being struck by five or six. Happily none produced the intended effect, and the Quartier Latin was saved. The Museum, the Schools, the Hospital of La Pitie, the Orleans Railway-station, were spared, and the army was about to cross the river; but immediately before it, on the right bank, a fresh fire broke out, one more vast than any yet seen. It was the Grenier d'Abondance, with its contents—corn, flour, dried fish, clothing, gunpowder, saltpetre, and petroleum. This was an immense conflagration, an unapproachable furnace, which threatened to swallow up all the buildings in the neighbourhood should the wind spring up. The wind was still, and a portion of the Quarter was spared. But all these fires had not failed to retard the progress of the troops, and instead of the insurgents being enclosed in a circle of fire or driven upon the cavalry division which guarded the suburbs on the south-east, it was the insurgents who had raised between themselves and the army a barrier of flame, at the same time retaining their means of retreat towards the German forces, from whom they hoped to meet with some connivance.

Upon the right bank the plan was traced in lines of flame in a still more evident manner. We must not judge alone from what was burnt, but we must consider what it was sought to burn. The great thoroughfares, the strategic roads opened by the Empire, were to be barred not only by barricades, but were to be flanked by masses of fire. In order to prevent the great barricades of the Rue Royal from being turned, a barrier of fire was to be raised in the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, which runs parallel to it, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, which is at right angles, and also in the Rue St. Honoré, when retreat should become necessary. The Rue Royal was to be barred by the burning and falling houses, as would also be the Rue de Rivoli at several points—first at the Ministere des Finances, then by the Palace of the Tuileries, and farther on by the Bibliothèque du Louvre, by the Palais Royal, and by the two great blocks of houses which adjoin, which could not fail to catch fire. In fact, the fire did not extend, but upon the line of retreat a fire was kindled at the corner of the Place du Louvre and at the corner of the Rue St. Martin, where some new houses have been utterly destroyed. The Avenue Victoria, which leads to the Hôtel de Ville, was also set on fire, the Théâtre Lyrique was burnt, the Théâtre du Chatelet was set on fire, but the fire was extinguished; and in the Ile de la Cité, the flames, rising above the Palais de Justice and the Préfecture de Police, destroyed not only the records of the crimes committed by the insurgent bandits and the sanctuary of justice which they abhorred, but thus also closed the road which connected the Boulevard St. Michel with the Boulevard Sebastopol, the great artery which traverses old Paris in its breadth. If the public monuments on both sides of the river did not mingle their flames above the heads of the defenders of Order it was not from any want of will on the part of the incendiaries, for the Cathedral of Notre Dame contained powder and petroleum.

The line of the great Boulevards remained intact as far as the Château d'Eau, because there was no time to organize resistance upon those points. Montmartre, turned in the night of Monday, was carried from its rear on Tuesday morning by a rapid *coup de main*. This was the salvation of the Quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin and of the whole 9th Arrondissement. But the Madeleine was condemned; so were the Jockey Club, the Grand Hôtel, the old Opera-house, the Mairie in the Rue Drouot, At the Château d'Eau the insurgents had made a *place d'armes*, the access to which was from the Boulevard St. Martin and the Boulevard Magenta. Being again taken in rear by the Rue de Turbigo, they retired, after attempting to set fire to the church of St. Eustache. The insurgents did not abandon the *place* until they had surrounded it with flame, the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin being the advanced point of the conflagration. Being driven back towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, they covered themselves on the left by the fire of the Magasins Généraux at La Villette; and when at last they had nothing more to burn they defended themselves furiously, foot by foot, in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. But even thence they again sought to rekindle the fires in Paris by means of petroleum bombs. They then destroyed simply from a desire to destroy; they could no longer hope to check those who were pursuing them amid the tombs, but they never ceased their efforts at destruction—the only result which the Commune of Paris in 1871 has sought or achieved.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

(FROM THE "TIMES," SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday, June 7.

One would think that the French—to say nothing of the Parisians—had had enough of fighting to last them many a long day, but, almost before one civil war can be said to be fairly over, people are beginning to discuss the possibilities of another. I was much struck yesterday by the cool, matter-of-fact sort of way in which a soldier assumed, not merely the possibility, but pretty nearly the certainty, of more fighting in France. I attach, occasionally, greater importance to the privately expressed opinions of men belonging to the *ouvrier* class, which he appeared to represent, than to the public utterances of French journalists, sometimes afraid to say all that they think, sometimes driven, in search of *nouvelles à sensation*, to say a great deal more. The soldier to whom I am referring formed one of a large crowd waiting outside the Corps Législatif till their turn came to report themselves, in obedience to Marshal MacMahon's order, as having been in Paris since the fatal 18th of March, the commencement of the insurrection. They could not well help reporting themselves, as, failing this, they were to be treated as deserters; but still I was surprised to see so many there, considering how many had been already taken prisoners or shot by their infuriated comrades, and so I asked him where they had all been during the continuation of the war. Had they been hiding themselves, and, if so, how had they escaped the notice of the Commune? It seemed too delicate a question to ask whether they had fought with the Commune, since only a few days ago the mere suspicion of having done so was often a death-warrant; but he did not wait to be asked, and at once gave me to understand, very frankly, that he had never thought of concealing himself. "One"—that convenient little French word "*on*"—"was obliged to join the National Guard if, with relatives and friends, mere *ouvriers* out of work, one had no other means of support." The daily 30 sous was a necessity of life. It was very sad having to fight against one's fellow-countrymen, to say nothing of one's fellow-soldiers, and, what was worse, the fighting was by no means over. "*La guerre des partisans*" had yet to commence, and it would be more serious, as this time the army would be divided against itself. Its Republican, Imperialist, and Monarchical sections could not be satisfied by any possible settlement of the succession. The speaker was not a street orator, starting sensational views for the sake of a momentary effect, but evidently spoke more like a man who repeats what he finds his fellows saying than one who utters a sentiment of his own. One has, perhaps, a right to believe that he only represents a small minority, or that, even if many of the army think with him, prudent management may yet avert the evil which they so calmly contemplate. But still it is terrible to think that such a calamity as another civil war in France should be regarded as even possible. I fear, however, that there is plenty of combustible matter all ready to hand if the agitators, eager to create the conflagration, prove too clever for the statesmen whose business it is to avert it. Most people seem to think that whether the much talked-of fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists be really effected or not, France will be very soon under a Monarchical Government, and there is no doubt that a large number of Republicans will resent this so strongly that nothing but an overwhelming sense of their own inferiority in numbers or organization will prevent their resisting it by force. They will, sooner or later, take up arms, if they see the smallest chance of success, and they will only too readily avail themselves of any weapon they may find ready to their hands.

It is greatly to be feared that the present temper of the French army may furnish agitators who know how to work upon it with such a weapon. Independently of and in addition to the political differences which set the Republican soldier against the Monarchical or the Imperialist, and which might not alone be strong enough to overcome the military instinct of discipline, there are purely professional grievances at work, which come home in the most direct and palpable fashion to all grades, spreading discontent among officers and men alike. The strain of the war with Prussia has, for a time, at any rate, completely disorganized the old French army. It ought, for instance, to have in round numbers something like 14,000 or 15,000 officers, and it has now nearly twice that number. How can they all possibly be provided for without every man who is passed over thinking himself the victim of official injustice or neglect? Already there is endless heartburning at the lavish way in which promotion was showered upon the young officers of "Gambetta's army," as it is contemptuously called. Bearded veterans, whose breasts are covered with medals, won in African, Crimean, Austrian, and Mexican campaigns, complain that, simply because it was their misfortune to be taken prisoners in the hard fought battles that commenced the Franco-Prussian war, and to be kept for months in irksome exile and confinement, they find themselves superseded by boys whose military career commenced under Gambetta's ill-omened Dictatorship, and whose chief recommendations in his eyes were often their youth and a bigoted partisanship scarcely pardonable even from a political point of view, and altogether a discreditable in a soldier. On the other hand, the lucky winners of premature promotion consider, of course, that they owe it to their own merits, and applaud the system which gave it to them as the triumph of genius over red tape and routine. One party learns to associate success, another discomfiture, with Republican institutions, and takes its side accordingly, the feeling spreading naturally enough from officers to men. All this discontent might not be politically dangerous in a settled state of society; but it certainly supplies perilously combustible matter for clever conspirators to work upon at a moment when everything is unsettled and various forms of Government are struggling for the mastery. It helps to make possible what my military friend seemed to consider so probable—"*La guerre*

[illegible] anticipate the danger than [illegible] providing against it; [illegible]ich will depend [illegible] political tribu[illegible]

at Versailles are conducted. Intense bitterness and irritation have been created by what a political party, influential, if not numerous, regard as the extreme severity, to use no stronger word, exercised towards the insurgents. Most dispassionate observers will be disposed to think that at the moment such severity could not be helped, and ought now to be forgotten. It was the natural, and therefore pardonable, result of the heat of conflict, and the furious feeling of indignation created among the soldiery by the atrocities of the worst class of their opponents. They had not time to distinguish between these ruffians and the associates who, in comparison with them, might be considered innocent, or whose offence, at any rate, was political and not deserving death. But the time has now come when calmer counsels can prevail, and when a distinction can be made between the criminals responsible for the burning of Paris or the slaughter of harmless hostages and the misguided zealots who honestly believed it their duty to fight for the Commune, not perhaps so much for the Commune's own sake, as because they looked upon it as the only active principle of antagonism, the only rallying point against the anti-Republican tendencies of the National Assembly. They would have gladly resisted the Assembly under another flag, had one existed, but the red flag alone presented itself, and, holding resistance to be a sacred duty, they saw but one course open to them. No doubt they were utterly in the wrong. They had better have done what was done by no small number of calmer politicians, who, being unable to give their sympathies either to the Versailles Government or to the Commune, have held altogether aloof from the contest; and they probably would have acted thus if they had foreseen the lengths to which resistance would be eventually carried, but, once committed, they could not stop until it was too late. There is an immense number of such men among the rank and file of the party—men who merit clemency even on this ground, though their insignificance ought of itself to suffice to screen them. But a few such exist even among the leaders—among those who played an active and prominent part in the insurrection, and who must, up to a certain point, be held directly responsible for its management. Whatever crime is constituted by armed opposition to the lawful Government of the country they have undoubtedly committed, but it is only by straining a point and failing to temper justice with mercy that they can be held responsible for more. Some of them—as, for instance, M. Moreau—not only had nothing to do with the last and worst consequences of the insurrection, but even did what they could to prevent them. It will be a wise as well as a generous policy to draw a broad line of demarcation between these offenders and the ruffians with whom they were so indiscreet as to associate themselves, and most of whom have already met a well-merited death. Even an excess of mercy would be a scarcely injudicious atonement for what so many consider to have been an excess of severity. The civil authorities at Versailles are, I have reason to think, not indisposed to take this view of the matter, but there is some danger of their being overruled by the military; and for this reason I venture to invoke on their behalf the support of that foreign public opinion which ought to carry some weight, as being able to consider the question dispassionately.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

THE hearing of this case was resumed this morning. The court was more densely crowded than on any previous occasion.

The cross-examination of the claimant was resumed.

The Solicitor General—I think I understood you to say on the last occasion that in the months of September and October, 1852, you were paying your addresses to Miss Hales?

Claimant—Yes.

Was her mother alive?—I think her aunt was alive.

Did you ever see her aunt or mother?—Yes.

What was her aunt's name?—I don't remember.

Let me say here once for all that we have had proofs of your memory. You can recollect the colour of your shirts and pocket handkerchiefs 17 years after they were sent to wash. Now, surely you can recollect this. What was her name? Was the boy with her?—I don't recollect for the minute; perhaps I can tell you before I leave the box.

Very likely, but I want it now.—I cannot remember it at present.

What was the Christian name of Miss Hales?—I don't even remember that.

You mean to say you don't recollect her Christian name?—Our acquaintance was very short.

Was the young lady living with her aunt?—I believe so, or at her own house; I don't recollect which.

Had she a mother?—I think not.

Is that your recollection?—To the best of my belief.

Why did you this moment say her mother or her aunt?—Because I spoke from memory. I did not give it a thought.

You had not been recollecting the colour of your shirts and pocket-handkerchiefs. You know you remembered them. How old was the young lady?—Between seventeen and eighteen, I think.

Now, I tell you that her mother (Mrs. Hales) is alive. Now, I ask you, did you ever see her mother in your life?—Yes, plenty of times.

Did you ever see her aunt?—I was under the impression that it was her aunt.

Now, I ask you did you ever speak to Miss Hales in your life?—Yes.

In whose presence?—Probably in the presence of the elderly lady with whom she was living.

When was it that you first saw your cousin after the engagement was broken off?—About the latter end of November or December, I think.

Where?—At Tichborne.

What passed—give me your own account?—Really I don't recollect after all these years what passed.

No, but you can tell me something. What you said to her, or what she said to you?—Well, I cannot exactly tell you what the conversation was.

I don't ask you exactly, but to the best of your recollection?—I think it was a mere conversation with regard to my uncle's behaviour to me.

What was the substance of it?—I told her it was quite impossible I could marry her after what her uncle had said to me. It was on that subject.

Well, what said she?—Well, really I cannot tell you what she said at the time.

Now remember: surely you can give me some notion. Whereabouts was this—in the house or out?—I think it was out—at the lower end of the village.

You cannot forget you know?—I know I had just come home from hunting, and I had just got off my horse. I met Miss Doughty, and walked alongside of her.

You leading your horse?—Yes.

You cannot recollect what she said?—No.

At this stage of the proceedings there was some disturbance, owing to the crowding and pushing of the persons in court, and

And the Lord Chief Justice said that if it was repeated he would have the court cleared. He wished to say in public that morning, noon, and night he was besieged with applications for admission to the court, and last of all he had had to have a circular letter printed as a reply. The only seats at his disposal were those on the bench, and they were very limited in number. He could not answer a tithe of the letters which reached him.

The Solicitor General—Were you staying at the house at the time?—No, I was staying at Manchester.

Now, do you really mean to tell the jury that this is all you can recollect?—No, but I should like to explain to the court and the jury that there are matters which I am very reluctant to state here in a public court. If I do so, it will be because I am compelled to do so by the Solicitor General.

The Solicitor General—There are two parties to this—one the other party, whom you say you are emancipating; therefore let us have no secrecy. Now, is that all you recollect?—We had a long conversation on the occasion.

That is all you can recollect on the occasion?—Yes.

His Lordship—This is an important matter; what passes between another person and yourself, and which no one else could be aware of; therefore if you recollect say so.

Witness—Yes, my lord. At the same time it is a very difficult mattter for me to recollect the whole of a conversation that passed 20 years ago.

His Lordship—I think it important to state that as you are not likely to be re-examined for several days that if you can recollect you should say so. You are at liberty if you cannot recollect to say so.

Witness—I am quite willing to repeat anything I remember, my lord.

The Solicitor General—Is that all you can recollect of the conversation on that occasion?

Witness (after considerable hesitation)—Yes, that is all.

When did you see her next?—I did not see her afterwards.

Never saw her after the end of November or December, 1852?—No.

Sure; certain?—I am not positive; I think that was our last meeting.

You know I asked you when you saw her first after the engagement was broken off. Am I to take it that this was the only time?—I think I only saw her once after I went to Upton.

(Addressing the Lord Chief Justice)—My Lord, there is a portion of my evidence given on Saturday which I wish to correct. The Solicitor General asked me when I discontinued my attentions to Miss Doughty, and I said that it was the other way. I meant that Miss Doughty broke it off.

Did she break it off?—It was my uncle, of course, that broke it off, as far as that went.

Did she break it off or you?—It was my uncle who broke it off. I mean Sir Edward.

What do you want to say now?—It was broken off by her father's consent.

You saw this in the paper?—Yes.

Why did you not remember it before?—I did not wish to interrupt you.

And this was the first time and the last you saw her?—I think it was.

That was the latter end of December, 1852. Did you see her when you were going away?—I think not. Lady Doughty wished me to go to London, and she went to Wardour because she would not meet me. Miss Doughty went with her. I did not go because I did not think my uncle had behaved in a proper manner to me.

Did you write to Sir Edward?—No, but I probably wrote to Lady Doughty. I frequently wrote to her.

Did you ever write about this?—I am not certain.

Did you ever write a single line to your aunt on that subject. You say your uncle had not behaved properly; can you not tell me whether you ever wrote a word to your aunt to remonstrate?—I wrote to her several times, but it is quite impossible for me to say what at this distance of time.

Can you undertake to say that you wrote between the time of the breaking off of the engagement and of your going abroad?—I think not.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do I understand that it was an actual engagement.

Witness—It was an understood thing.

He adopts the term "engagement." I want to know whether it was an engagement?—It was an engagement, but it was not known to my uncle. When he became aware of it he was very angry.

The Solicitor General—I understand you to say you did not write a single line after the engagement was broken off before you went abroad?—

[illegible] collection, I did not.

You cannot be under any doubt about that?—You asked me, and I told you to the best of my recollection, and now you tell me I cannot have any doubt about it.

Whether you wrote or not was a matter which you or she at once could know. Bogle could not know that?—I told you before I could not recollect, and your question was intended to convey a bad impression upon the mind of the jury.

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the observation of the Solicitor General.

The Lord Chief Justice—It was an observation on your part, and probably we should get on better if you would go on with the question.

The Solicitor General—Were you ever at Tichborne House after that?

Witness—I think I was.

Do you see Miss Doughty?—I think I did not. To the best of my belief I did not.

Do I understand you to say your last parting with your cousin was in the village when you were leaving your horse?—I think it was.

At that time the matter, I understand, had been broken off?—Yes.

And by you it was never renewed?—No. Whilst we were walking through the village I promised that if she were single when I came back I would marry her.

Did the Doughtys know you were going abroad to stay away until your father died?—I did not tell them. I told Mr. Gosford. I made no secret of my intention to go away.

But remember about your shirts and pocket-handkerchiefs. Did you tell the father of the young lady you wished to make your wife that it was your intention to go abroad and stay away until your father died?—I cannot state positively.

I understand you went to see your cousin when you went away. Had you seen Gosford upon the subject of your cousin?—Yes.

When was that?—In October or November.

Had you executed your will at that time?—Yes, but I do not know that I signed it. To the best of my recollection I signed it in the same month, but I cannot say whether it was before or after being at Gosford's.

Did you go to him on the subject of your cousin more than once?—I think not.

Did you consult him upon any paper?—I wrote a paper in his presence. That was in November. I cannot speak to the day.

Did you write it from the dictation?—No, the words were my own. I read it over to him.

You sealed it, and gave it to him?—Yes.

This was before your parting with your cousin?—I think it was after.

Did you tell her what you were going to do?—I believe I did.

Did you ever give her a copy of it?—Certainly not. That was separate from the will?—Yes.

And to be carried into effect if you lived?—Yes.

Did you recollect writing to any one that your private wishes and intentions as you intended them to be carried out if you lived had been confided to Mr. Vincent Gosford?—Do you recollect writing that to Mr. Slaughter?—I think that was alluding to the will.

There were no other private wishes or intentions but these, were there?—There might have been.

But were these the private wishes and intentions?—Yes; I believe so.

Were there any other private wishes and intentions?—Yes.

Did you leave more than one paper with Mr. Gosford?—I left two papers in one packet.

Had they both reference to the same thing?—No.

Will you swear there were two?—Yes.

An affidavit made by the claimant in the Chancery proceedings was handed up to witness. The portion relating to the document confided to Mr. Gosford had originally been written "documents" and altered to "document."

The Solicitor General—Now, is that alteration correct?

Witness—Yes. I meant by "document" the packet.

Did the whole packet relate to your cousin?—Yes.

Both documents?—Yes.

Were there any other documents or packets—whether containing one or 500 pieces of paper—left with Mr. Gosford, except those contained in the packet?—I think not.

Well, that you must know, surely?—To the best of my recollection I think not.

By his Lordship—There were no other papers or documents left with Mr. Gosford, except those contained in the packet.

The Solicitor General—Was this document one entire document on separate sheets of paper relating to one object, or two separate documents with different objects?

Witness—It was on two sheets of paper, but all my instructions to Mr. Gosford were in them.

Had you any reference to your cousin, Catherine Doughty?—There was mention made about the estate in part of it, and about my cousin in part of it.

Were there two signatures?—No. I don't know whether I signed both sheets of paper or not.

As far as the sealed packet is concerned, did not Mr. Gosford remind you of it at your first interview?—He did not. He asked me if I remembered what I left with him, and I told him.

Were you present when he was examined in Chancery?—Yes.

Did you hear him swear that some 15 years ago he destroyed the packet?—I heard him swear, first that he destroyed it in 1854, and subsequently he swore positively that he destroyed it in 1859. I remember that he was a long time before he would answer the question, and at last Mr. Hawkins said to him, "Say yes or no," and he then said "Yes" (laughter). It was fully five minutes before he would answer the question.

Did he (Gosford) not say—"If you are Roger Tichborne, you cannot have forgotten that before leaving England you left in my hands a certain sealed packet, which was marked 'Private and confidential.' I said—What was that? He (claimant) said—I cannot remember. I said I refer to this effect, that if you married a certain person you bound yourself to carry out certain arrangements at Tichborne. He (claimant) said he could not remember." Do you recollect that, or something to that effect?—I recollect something, but it was very different to that.

The Solicitor General then proceeded to read the evidence of Mr. Gosford taken in the Chancery proceedings, in which he said he had destroyed the packet in question. The packet, you say, was not to be opened except in two events—the one, I hope, has not happened; the other, I know, has not happened. What is the event which you say has not happened?—My return before Miss Doughty was married, I should think.

Surely you cannot think what you know. What was the event which you swore had not happened?—My return before her marriage.

That you swear?—It must be that.

What was the event?—I am not know which I alluded to when I swore that affidavit.

You must have known it in February, 1868, and you cannot have forgotten now what was the event which you knew had not happened on the 14th of February, 1868, when you swore the affidavit?—I don't know without it was that. I must have been that.

Will you swear that it was?—No, I will not swear it was. (After some hesitation.) It was in the event of my death. That I knew had not happened.

Not the event of your not returning before she was married?

The Lord Chief Justice—What was the event you referred to in your affidavit, which you said you knew had not happened?

Witness—It would have been my death.

The Solicitor General—It would have been?

Witness—I am under that impression.

Are you sure?—I feel quite sure.

Will you swear it?—No, I will not, for my memory is not distinct enough for the purpose.

Do you really mean to say that you are only under the impression that the event of which you spoke was your death?—I feel quite certain.

Will you swear it?—I will not.

Why not?—Because I do not think it would be correct. I say positively that my death was the event to which I referred.

What made you say it was her marriage before your return?—I could not remember for the moment what it was.

What is the event you hope had not happened?—I have very great reluctance to answer that question. I have written it, and it is in the hands of my counsel.

What is the event you hope had not happened?—I do not wish to answer publicly. It is not for my own sake I do not answer.

I ask you what was the event you hope had not happened?—Well, it was the confinement of Miss Doughty.

Do you mean to swear before his lordship and the jury that you had seduced your cousin?—Yes, I most solemnly swear before God that I seduced my cousin.

The Solicitor General—Let it be distinctly understood that Mrs. Radcliff is here by her own wish now. When and where did this take place?

Witness—It happened at the mill.

When?—It was not long after I came from Ireland.

When?—About the month of July or August.

In what year?—In 1852.

Give me some nearer date than that?—It was at the latter end of July or the beginning of August.

Was it before or after the breaking off of the engagement by Sir Edward?—Before.

Where is the mill?—It is almost facing the house in the village of Tichborne.

When in the day?—It was about four o'clock in the afternoon.

The day of the week?—I cannot say that.

Were you staying in the house?—Yes.

How long was it before the engagement was broken off?—About a week or ten days. I cannot say to a day.

Do you mean to say you left your cousin with child?—No, I did not say so.

You left in March, 1853. You say you seduced her in July or August, 1852. Do you mean to say you left her with child?—No; but she wished me to believe it. She told me so in the village. It was when I came in from hunting.

Did she tell you on that occasion?—She certainly told me, and I think it was on that occasion.

Will you swear it was?—Yes, I will.

Did you make any arrangement to communicate with your cousin from abroad?—I told Gosford when I left that any letters I sent I should send to his care.

Was it November, 1852, or was it in March, 1853, as you have sworn in your affidavit, that you left the packet?—No. I did not swear that in the affidavit. It was the way you read it.

Affidavit produced, which stated that the document was left with Gosford shortly before claimant left England, in March, 1853.

How came you to say that you left it with Gosford just previous to leaving England?—I call that just previous.

Did you ever make any inquiry during the year 1853 whether "the events" had happened?—I did not.

Did you make any further inquiry before you left England?—No.

Did you make any inquiry between Nov., 1852, and March, 1853?—I should have heard of it.

Did you make any inquiries?—No doubt I spoke to Gosford about it.

Cross-examination continued.—Then did you leave this country in March, 1853, uncertain whether the young cousin whom you say you had seduced would have a child or not?—I don't remember that I did. I never actually believed that she was with child myself.

That is no answer. Did you make any inquiry?—I don't think I made any direct inquiry.

Now, you know you have seen Roger Tichborne's handwriting—is that his handwriting (letter handed up to witness)?—That is my handwriting. Yes.

A second letter was handed up, and the same question put, to which the witness replied—I cannot swear that is. I don't believe that is my handwriting at all.

A third letter was handed up under similar circumstances, without any signature, to which the witness replied—It has a resemblance to my handwriting, but I should not like to swear to it.

The Solicitor General—Do you believe it to be?

Witness—It has a resemblance.

I must have an answer.—(After a second examination)—Yes it is.

A fourth letter was produced which witness recognised as his handwriting.

A fifth letter was handed up with a similar result, upon which

The Solicitor General said—That is the letter with reference to which he just now said he did not believe that it was (the second letter).

Another letter was handed up, and

The Solicitor General said—Now, just look at the signature only. Do you believe that to be the signature of Roger Tichborne?

Witness—Yes; that is my signature.

Several other letters were handed to the witness, and he recognised the writing as his own, but remarked, "For the last four years they have had detectives watching me all about."

The Solicitor General—That does not affect your hand-writing.

Several letters bearing date February, 1852, from Roger Tichborne to Miss Doughty, were then read. They were expressed in most affectionate terms, and in good English, as it appeared from the manner in which they were read by the Solicitor General. In one dated January, 1852, he said that what had taken place between himself and his uncle she must know, and it was not necessary to repeat it. How deeply he felt it he could not express.

Cross-examination continued.—Now, sir, do you mean to say upon your solemn oath that you seduced this young lady?—Upon my solemn oath, I regret to have to make the statement in a public court; but I cannot help it. You make me do so.

The Solicitor General then read a long letter from Sir Roger to Mr. Slaughter, dated January 5, 1852, in which he gave detailed instructions as to the disposal of the property in the event of his death, and concluding with a statement that his private wishes and intentions, should he live, he had confided to Mr. Vincent Gosford.

The Lord Chief Justice—Now you have heard the letters read, what do you say about them?

Witness—I am quite satisfied they are in my handwriting.

The Solicitor General—What were the contents of the sealed packet?

Witness—There were instructions as to having the cottages at Prior Dean repaired. There were instructions what he was to do in the event of Miss Doughty being confined.

Well, what else?—There was a great deal beyond that.

Well, you have told us that you know the whole contents?—There were instructions to take full charge of the estates in the event of my uncle and father's death.

What else?—There were instructions what he was to do. He was to make preparations for Miss Doughty to go to Scotland.

Anything else?—He was to prepare Upton House for her.

Anything else?—Yes there was a great deal more, but really I cannot tell the whole details.

Have you written the contents down?—You offered me to look at it. Is there anything else in it. (The paper was here handed up to witness.)

When was it you wrote that down?—Last night. Mr. Spofforth was in the room.

Who else?—Nobody.

Look at the document and refresh your memory. Tell us what there is in it?—There is the substances of what I have told you.

Was there anything else in the document?—Yes; there were instructions about the estates and lots of things. There were instructions about Upton House and Prior Dean.

Is there any other subject in the document but what you have told us?—Yes; he was to keep the Home Farm on.

Any other kind of instructions? I don't remember any just for the moment.

May I take it, is there any other serious or important matter in the document?—Not so far as I can remember at present.

By the Court—I cannot state any others.

The document was handed up to the Solicitor General, who asked the witness to repeat it from memory.

Witness—I don't think I can repeat it word for word.

Well, as near as you can.—"If it is true that my cousin Kate is *enceinte*, you are to make preparations for taking her to Scotland." Witness here halted, and in reply to a remark from the bench, said—"If I was sitting in my own room quietly I could do it, but here in court it is very different."

The Solicitor General—We have got as far as Scotland—What next?

Witness—I gave him instructions to prepare Upton House for her.

The Solicitor General—Well, I will read the document:—

"Cheriton, Nov., 1852.

"If it be true that my cousin Kate should prove to be *enceinte* you are to make all necessary arrangements for her going to Scotland, and you are to see that Upton is prepared for her to live in until I return, or she marries. You are to show great kindness to her, and let her have everything that she requires. If she remains single until I come back I will marry her. In the event of my uncle and father's death you are to take full charge of all the estates, to keep the Home Farm, and to repair the cottage at Prior Dean.

(Signed) "R. C. TICHBORNE."

The Solicitor General—To the best of your recollection is that the document?

Witness—Yes, the substance of it, most decidedly.

Is there any substantial matter not contained in that copy of the document?—I don't remember.

Does it contain the substance of both the pieces of paper?—Oh dear no.

Well, what is the other?—Well, I cannot remember everything.

You said in reply to your own counsel that you are able to substantially repeat the contents of the whole document. Now I ask you, does the document produced contain the substance of both the pieces of paper?—No.

Was there anything in the packet you left with Gosford which is not substantially in the paper which has just been read?—There seems to be; but I don't recollect the instructions that were written.

By the Court—I don't say I can tell the whole contents of the document. I don't think I said so. If I did, it was under a misapprehension.

The Solicitor General—Do you mean to say that you did not know the meaning of the word "substantially?"

Witness—If substantially means the whole of the contents of the packet, I was under a misapprehension when I answered.

Do you call what is in the packet two documents or one? I should call it one document on two sheets of paper.

Can you give substantially what is in them?—I have given you the substance of the greater part.

Is there any material part of which you have not given the substance?—As to the rest I do not remember it.

Did you refresh your memory in reference to other documents?—I did not. I was very unwell when Mr. Spofforth was in the room.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you never write out a copy of this document before last night, for the purpose of giving its substance?

Witness—On one occasion, I did; probably about three years ago.

The Solicitor General—Why did you do that?

Witness—At the request of counsel.

Have you a copy?—I do not know.

The Solicitor General then read a letter dated Jan. 17, 1852, from Roger Tichborne to Gosford in which the writer stated that he had arrived in Paris the previous day, and that he hoped Gosford had received the letter he wrote from Manchester. He had written out his will and left it with Mr Slaughter. The only thing he had left out was about the church. He inquired how they were getting on with Tichborne. He stated that he little expected three weeks ago that his visit to Tichborne would have been cut short as it had been, but he added that such had always been the case with him ever since he was a boy.

The court then adjourned for half-an-hour.

On the return of the witness to the box, he handed to his lordship a letter addressed to Lady Tichborne, which had been thrown into his cab.

The Solicitor General—This document you say was prepared about August 2, 1867. You there direct that the greatest kindness should be shown to your cousin, Kate Doughty, and state that your cousin had given you to understand that she was enceinte, though you did not believe it. You state also that if it were true Gosford was to make arrangements for Kate to leave England. You knew that Mr. Gosford was cross-examined at the Law Institution immediately after yourself?

Witness—Yes.

As to those letters I have read to you; one is dated Jan. 5, 1852?—There are no instructions there as to the will. The will was already made.

Were these matters which you wished to be arranged?—I have already stated that the will was made.

In your letter you spoke of something you had privately communicated to Gosford, not in case of your death, but in case of your life. That was in 1852. Do you wish to make any explanation as to that?—I do not know that I do.

Let me draw your attention to your letter from Paris, dated Jan. 17, 1852, in which you state you had left out about the church. Do you wish to make any explanation about it?—No.

As to the document of June 22, 1852, which I have produced, do you wish to make any explanation?—None whatever.

Upon your oath did Roger Charles Tichborne ever see Kate Doughty after June 22, 1852, and before March, 1853?—Upon my oath I did.

Do you mean to convey to the jury that you adhere to that statement?—Yes.

You have heard those letters read dated 4th and 5th February, from Roger Charles Tichborne to Catherine Doughty; have you any explanation to offer with regard thereto?—None whatever.

You adhere to your statement made last Friday in the face of those letters?—I do.

His Lordship—You adhere to the statement as to the time at which your attentions to Miss Doughty were taken off?

Witness—Yes, my lord. I have spoken the truth to the best of my memory.

Cross-examination continued.—Can you have tatoo marks without knowing it?—No, I have been examined by three or four medical men at different times.

Have you any tatoo marks?—None whatever.

Would you mind just showing the jury the part of your arm where the burn has been. (The claimant drew up his sleeve and exposed the mark.)

By his Lordship—It is about four inches above the wrist. It is about the size of a sixpence.

The Solicitor General—How came the scar?

Witness—I don't know, and I did not know that it was there until I was searched for tatoo marks.

Do I understand you to say you have a mark of a seton?—Yes; on my shoulder—the top of my shoulder.

You are quite sure that you have not, and never had, any tatoo marks about you?—Quite certain.

There is a scar, I think you said, at the back of your head; is it above the middle of your head?—I don't know. I think it is slightly on the right side, at the back of the head.

Where have you got the marks on your ankles?—On both ankles; inside both ankles. Below the ankle in both cases.

When were your ankles examined?—It is some years ago now, I cannot exactly say.

How soon after you came back from Australia?—I cannot say.

By whom?—Dr. Sutherland.

Did he examine you with Lipscombe?—I think not. And Lipscombe only examined one?—I don't know.

The first time you were examined it was the left leg I think, and not the right?—I think so.

How came it that first of all the left leg was examined and the right was not, and when the right was examined the left was not?—I don't know that it was so.

Well, how came you to be examined at all?—It was at the request of my advisers, and in consequence of what M'Cann said.

Was M'Cann present?—No.

Why did you not show Dr. Sutherland your other leg?—I cannot tell why.

Were you aware that you had marks on both?—No.

When did you become aware?—When Dr. Sutherland examined me he went home, and he subsequently found that he had said the mark was on the left foot, and then he wrote to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, to request a second examination.

Can you tell me at all what you did learn in Paris with M. Chatillon—can you give me the name of any one book you read with him?—They were the general books which were read in the day.

But what were they?—I don't remember.

Cannot you give me the name of a single book you read with your tutor—not one?—I cannot remember just now.

Give me the name of any one book?—I really don't know who the books were written by.

Cannot you tell me the name of a single book?—No, I don't remember any of them. They were the ordinary school books.

You were brought up in Paris until you were 15 or 16?—Not quite so long as that.

By his Lordship—I did not commence Latin and Greek until I got to Stonyhurst.

The Solicitor General—Did Chatillon teach you either Latin or Greek?

Witness—I believe not.

What did he teach you?—Reading, writing, and geography.

What else? How long was he your tutor?—Four or five years.

From eight or nine years of age until the time you went away from Paris?—Yes.

Now—reading, writing, and geography. Can't you remember anything else that he taught you?—I don't remember anything else except grammar.

Will you give me the name of a single book he ever used with you?—I don't remember the name of one.

Can you give a single subject besides reading, writing, and geography that he taught you?—He taught me arithmetic.

How far did you get, then?—Simple division.

You say you went a tour with Chatillon on one occasion?—Yes.

Did you go on more than one tour with your mother?—No.

But your father and mother were with you?—Yes.

Whom did you know in Paris?—I remember my father, my brothers, Chatillon, the Beaumonts, and some of their connections.

Did you know M. Delille?—No.

Did you know M. Joubert?—I think he was a boy at Chatillon's.

Do you remember his Christian name?—No.

Did you know General Joubert?—No.

Did you know M. Dupin?—No. There were a great number of people I have seen whose names I cannot remember.

Did you know the Bishop of Orleans when he was a boy?—I saw him in Paris, but probably I did not know him when he was a boy.

Did you know M. Lafonet?—No. I knew De Ranza. I feel exhausted. I do not feel capable of going on. I have the certificate of a medical man stating that I was injured by standing so long the other day.

The Lord Chief Justice—It would be more satisfactory if the medical man was called.

The Solicitor General.—The jury will understand that I do not wish to detain the witness if he is unwell.

The Lord Chief Justice (to the witness)—You can retire.

The Court then adjourned at a quarter before four till ten o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—I see in the report of the Tichborne case in to-day's *Evening Standard* the following remarks made by the Lord Chief Justice:—"The only seats at his disposal were those on the bench, and they were very limited in number." I had to-day gone to the Session House, and on attempting to pass in was stopped by a policeman. I asked his authority for stopping my entrance to an open court, and he replied, "I have the Chief Judge's orders to admit no one who has not a card from him, in addition the place is crowded."

I stayed about two hours, and during that time saw two pers